PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 11 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
16th Jan.	Maloja	12500		
23rd ,,	Mandala	8000		
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000		
12th ,,	Medina	12500		
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kashgar	9000		
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
27th ,,	Sankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Jan.	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Mormugoa Porebunder
15th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct
*19th	Chakla	Coasting Karachi connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
27th.	Berbera	London(Limited accomdation one class only)

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ryo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	11th Jan	22nd Jan
Tenshin Maru.	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	16th Jan	26th Jan
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yeboshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru..	3075	T. Miyata	14th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	1638	T. Watanabe	28th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9:39	20 Mar.	16th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE'

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
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AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
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AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb ,,
S.S. Castalia	6688	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Cafers for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changehun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		
Hong-Kong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and 10th last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN,—Run under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

ST. TEREZA'S SCHOOL, Girgaum, Tram Terminus—The Cambridge Local Preliminary and Junior Classes open on 17th January. The subject selected are those demanded by the University of Bombay for the Matriculation Examination. Students of all nationalities admitted. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2883

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 811

WANTED—BUSINESS ADVERTISERS. Place prominent. Situation selected. For particulars apply. MANAGER, SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Crawford Market, 2838 Lalsing Mansions.

WANTED—A SUB-DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR on Rs. 60 (consolidated salary) for Gondal State. Experienced man with knowledge of English and Sanskrit will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, GONDAL. 2847

WANTED—An EXPERT and EXPERIENCED CINEMA OPERATOR an electric expert for Karachi required first class references, salary according to merits. Apply to or see personally O. T. MASTER c/o Purshotam Dharamsi Building, Vadgadhi, Bombay. 2852

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Ladging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to
PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENTENT.—Applications are invited for the post of TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gondal Porbandar State Railway, on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 in two annual increments, with State Railway leave and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with copies of certificates to THE MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 904

WANTED a qualified MIDWIFE for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a pay of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. She will not be allowed private practice. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th instant to
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad, 8th January, 1916. 902

WANTED for the Porbandar State a qualified CIVIL ENGINEER as CHIEF ENGINEER of the State Public Works Department and the Porbandar Town Municipality. General Public Works experience essential. Some knowledge of Gujerati also required. Salary Rs. 500—50—700 with travelling allowance and free quarters. For further particulars apply to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar, Kathiawar. 901

WANTED.—For the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate a duly qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 250 per month for the Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 130 per month for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Period of engagement is three years. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diplomas to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
2875

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England).—WANTED for the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at Khargpur an European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly acquainted with Loco Workshops Manufacture Accounts and the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments.
Salary Rs. 200—350 per mensem.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Undersigned.
A. C. CARR,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
903 Bengal-Nagpur Railway Khargpur.

WANTED

WANTED a MATE possessing a Master-Certificate for a steamer. Apply with certificates to Box No. 697 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2848

WANTED.—BUYER for a "YOST TYPEWRITER." Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building. 2886

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—A full time MANAGER for a Printing Office and a Daily Newspaper. Candidates must have full knowledge of estimating for Job Work, and be also competent to deal with correspondence of all kinds. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2885

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER, aged perfectly reliable in saddle and harness. Price Rs. 300. For sale as owner going away; good opportunity. Apply to Box No. 699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2859

FOR SALE—One WOLSLEY SIDDELY Car 5 seater 18-24, H.P., with head lamp, stepney wheel, etc., in good running order price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply to MIRZA DAWOODALLY KHAN, above Islam Club, Chawpaty. 2849

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—36 pairs gents tan box calf Balmoral Boots, linenlined, bark tanned soles screwed on medium toe and fitting toe capped. In sizes 5 and 6 only. An opportunity not to be missed.
Reduced price Rs. 4.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—15 Madras.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and raritiee; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO LET—BIG BUNGALOW with spacious compound, 543, Naigam Road, opp. More Baug. Apply NAOROJI KATRAK, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi. 2880

TO LET.—Well ventilated spacious Offices, entire first floor Fort, for immediate occupation. Godown if required. Lamp Warehouse 43 Esplanade. 2809

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TENSHIN MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
2843

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.
P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1916, for the supply of the following descriptions and quantities (more or less) of coal during 1916-17:—
Bengal steam coal 900 tons.
Jherria rubble coal 8,300 tons.
Cardiff coal 500 tons.
2. Form of contract, specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer' Office,
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.
2884

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the eighth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 17/18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th. January, 1916, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 8th January, 1916.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 11th to 26th January, 1916, both days inclusive.
2843

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIK VAZIR SHAIK GAFOOR, late of Bombay married Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Watchmaker. .....Deceased
SHAIK ABDUL KARIM ABDUL GAFOOR, of Bombay Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Watchmaker residing at Temkar Street outside the Fort of Bombay brother of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
2882 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAGINDAS NARBHERAM, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant Locomotive, Head Clerk, B. B. & C. I. Railway. ..... Deceased.
Bai LALITABAI, widow of the said Nagindas Narbheram deceased of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khetwadi Main Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 8th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
2877 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN NOTICE No. 7711 for the date of receiving Tenders for the supply of Articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries to Royal Indian Marine Vessels in Bombay Harbour read "2nd February, 1916" for "19th January, 1916." 2866

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES INDIGO DYES.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Chapsy Dossa and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fatehbhoy Noorbhoy, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort.
3 Cases each 112 lbs. Indigo Dyes 60 per cent.
The above cases can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES INDIGO DYES.
On FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will by order of Thucker Kishanji Ramdas Kharawalla and on account and at the risk of Kumti Marchla Ramanna, sell by public auction at the shop of the said Thucker Keshanji Ramdas Kharawala at Vadgadi.
2 cases each 112 lbs. indigo dyes 60 per cent.
The above cases can be seen at the shop of the Thucker Keshanji Ramdas Kharawala at Vadgadi.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of specially ordered Latest Designed Rich Artistic Household Furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others, Solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano, by Muntt (London) specially suited for India climate, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, New Styled Fowl House, cane tiffin baskets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba opposite the Afghan Memorial Church in the Government Bungalow No. 76 the very valuable neat designed specially ordered artistic household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others consisting of dining table, dining room arm chairs, mirrored side boards by John Roberts, dinner waggons, meat safes, very valuable latest designed artistic and specially ordered palace pattern silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich chippendale pattern drawing room artistic cabinets and corner cabinets, rich velvet piled Brussels and Indian carpets, jail made durrie carpets, rich door curtains by Army and Navy, sweet toned solid iron framed English Grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Muntt of London rich hand painted vases, specially ordered rich almirahs, by John Roberts, marble top dressing chests of drawers, dressing and washing tables, mirrored hat stands, revolving book cases, rich velvet lined Curzon chairs, single beds by Army and Navy rich teapoys, writing tables, rich verandah Singapore caned furniture, Singer's hand sewing machine, gentleman's free wheel bicycle, gas stove, clothes and gown presses, specially ordered new styled very convenient fowl house, nearly new China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, pots and palms of the garden, etc., etc.
The property of Transport Sergeant-Major W. P. Marketis of the Government Dockyard leaving for Home.
The property of another gentleman (having purchased a motor car).
1 rubber tyred victoria with chestnut Rangoon Pegu Pony (very fast runner).
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 531.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1916, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat safes, drawing room comfortable full size lucky Chesterfield suites lined with rich silk tapestry with French button cushions and hair-tufts, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda, almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hatstand, Singer's sewing machines, rich pletedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.
The property of G. Gibson, Esq., W. I. Burrows Esq. and M. Dyer Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS and EAR-STUDS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES AND EMERALDS AND LOOSE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Chhagonlal Magonlal Javeri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the offlowing jewellery such as necklaces set with diamonds, rubies, emerailds etc., diamond and ruby bangles, diamond and ruby nose rings, one gold chain with a locket set with diamonds pearls and sundry jewells.
And under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Seth Motichand Lakhmichand and on account and risk of Damubhai Hargomandas.
The following jewellery such as.
Diamond and ruby necklaces, diamond ruby and emerald ear-rings, diamond and emerald butties, kudas, diamond ruby and emerald rings diamond, emerald and imitation breech, diamond billion etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
The above jewellery will be on view at the auctioneer's rooms 2 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

What's Coming ?

THE GATCH OF THE SEASON
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
"IN THE GRIP OF ALCOHOL."
A Romance of Real Life
Thrilling and instructive from start to finish
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S.,
In Aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,
TO BE STAGED BY
THE "REST" BANDRA,
On Thurs. the 13th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
At the EMPIRE THEATRE, Bombay.
Doors open at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates of admission:—

Box Seats to Seat Six	..	Rs. 24, 18 & 12
Reserved Seats	..	.. „ 3 0 0
First Class	..	.. „ 2 0 0
Second Class	..	.. „ 1 0 0
Third Class (Pit)	..	.. „ 0 8 0

APPLY FOR TICKETS AT ONCE.
Tickets can be had from the undermentioned:—
Messrs. B. X. Furtado, Tho Catholic Gymkhana, The Cavel Library, The Girgaum Library, The Mazagaon Library, The Bandra Surgical and Medical Hall and at the Gate.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

IN AID OF THE
WAR RELIEF FUND
AND
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the patronage of Their Excellencies
LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
At the Wilson College Hall
BOMBAY.
January 13th, 1916, 9-30 p.m.
Abdul Currim, Jakruddin and other well-known Musicians will sing.
Tickets:—Rs. 5 each, at the door or from Mr. N. V. Kolatkar, Joint Secretary, Wilson College Quarters.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THREE MORE NIGHTS
to see the fifth
CINEMA PROGRAMME.
THE HIT OF THE YEAR!!
"THE POLO CHAMPION"
Thrilling English Society Drama featuring
JAMES CAREW, husband of ELLEN TERRY.
See the great International Polo Match between England and America!!
Special Music by Orchestra under Mr. W. H. Bond.
Two Splendid French Comedies.
"TOO RICH"
AND
"THE HIDDEN NEST EGG"
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR & RELIEF FUND
on Wednesday, the 26th Jan. at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
Their Excellencies
THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON
Tickets can be booked at Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Esplanade Road, during office hours on week days.

Last 3 Performances
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre,
MANAPMAN
Thursday, 13th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.
Saturday, 15th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.
AND
Sunday, 16th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Rates as Usual.
K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

SKATING RINK
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
Friday, 14th January, 1916.
18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.
LADIES
1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.
GENTLEMEN
1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.
Prizes will be given to the Second high st number of Votes in each Competition.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

THE SILVER JUBILEE of the NEW HIGH SCHOOL will be celebrated on SUNDAY, 16th January, 1916. The following is the programme:—
Presentation of an Address to the Principals at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on Sunday, 16th January at 10 a.m. (S. T.)
Dinner at the Albless Baug at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Theatrical Performances at the Albless Baug at 8-30 p.m.
Fees-Dinner and Theatrical Performance Rs. 4.
Refreshments for Hindoos only and Theatrical Performances Rs. 3.
Theatrical Performances only, (Front Seats) Re. 1.
Theatrical Performances only, Back Seats annas 8.
All the students, past and present, of the School are cordially invited to be present at the Excelsior Theatre at the time of the presentation of the address. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersy, an ex-student of the School will preside.
All tickets can be had from the Superintendent, New High School.
Students and ex-students that intend attending the Dinner and Performances are particularly requested to apply for the tickets on or before Thursday, 13th January. After that day no tickets will be issued.
SOHRABJI N. PONCHKHAWALLA,
SULTANALI M. CHINOY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
2850 New High School Jubilee Fund.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT!!**

The greatest Mystery film the world has ever known.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Episodes 1 and 2.

Portraying the Extraordinary struggle of

SCIENCE *VS.* SCIENCE.

ARNOLD DALY.

The celebrated England Actor, plays the part of "Craig Kennedy" the Scientist-Detective created by the well-known Novelist,

ARTHUR B. REEVE

assisted by

PEARL WHITE

and a Master Criminal,

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Special Balcony now open. Prices as Usual.

LOOK OUT SHORTLY FOR

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

A fascinating story of "Love and Adventure" written by

EMERSON HOUGH

in which our favourite Lucille (Miss Grace Cunard takes the leading part.)

AT THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

DON'T MISS SEEING

SALAMBO 8,000 ft. ***To-night***

SALAMBO 8,000 ft. ***To-night***

A Masterpiece of Kinematography.

MATINEE, Friday, 14th Jan. 1916, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Phone 1266.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE! SENSATION!! MIRTH and MUSIC!!!

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!
THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC!

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves!

CHAPLIN'S GREATEST COMEDY! "CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

2,000 Laughs in 2,000 feet! a Roar from start to finish!

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Thursday, 13th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

TARAMANDAL.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,

No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

A good looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert-please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 12

Tenshin Maru — Yamazaki — Yokohama

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12.

Umta — Babb — Rangoon

The following steamers received port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer:—City of Durham for Rangoon
,, Berbera for Karachi.

S.S. Tenshin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,479 tons, Captain S. Yamazaki, arrived here to-day from Yokohama which port she left on the 1st December, with general goods on board.

S.S. City of Durham:—The steamer City of Durham, 3,460 tons, Captain E. G. Hoppins, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S.S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th and is due here on the 15th instant.

Wednesday, 12th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Jumna	Wickman	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Breynton	Lightfoot	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostri & Co
G. Ferrara	Lewis	S. W. & Co
P. Asturian	Hilditch	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
7 Barbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
8 Llandardod	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co
2 Begum	Robb	T. M. & Co
3. Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
6 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Durham	Hopkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimjii
Kowrit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

Jan. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 330 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 7 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 120 bales cotton reeling yarn waste, R. Desai & Co.; 30 bales cotton waste, V. Sitaram; 975 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 138 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 1 case cotton yarn, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 225 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 30 bales cotton yarn, Killick Nixon & Co.; 30 cases cotton yarn, Killick Nixon & Co.; 9 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co.; 71 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 1,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Jumna (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 877 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 96 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 26 cwts. senna leaves, C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 8 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 16 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 1 cwt. fishmaws, V. Ooka; 60 cwts. ooplate, S. Vazir; 3 cwts. pistachio nuts, S. Vazir, 19 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 8 bales cotton & woollen carpets, W. Assomul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 17 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 12.

S. S. Asturin from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—21 crates, 8 boxes, 1 cask, 2 hhds earthenware, 1 cask China, 21 casks, 45 crates tiles, 4,545 nos firebrecks, 2 cases glycerine, 88 drums magnesium cholride, 10 caraboys white vinegar glacial, 10 kegs chloride of chrome, 2 hhds wine, 482 cases brandy, 26 drums zinc chloride, 50 bottles quicksilver, 34 cases cycles and parts, 345 bags soda ash, 1 hhd whisky, 3 cases side cars and parts, 36 casks salamomac, 75 cases beer, 99 cases stout, 12 cases boots and shoes, 1 case essence, 456 drums caustic soda, 47 cases, 59 drums, 36 barrels lubricating oil, 6 cases grease, 4 drums sulphur black paste, 50 bags mineral white, 7 cases dentrifice, 4 cases ham, 2 kegs washing soda, 1 case perfumed spirit, 2 truss leather, 1 cask sulphur yellow dye, 75 cases biscuit, 26 cases hams and bacon, 1 case glue, 14 rolls lead, 15 cases bacon, 4 cases roller skins, 10 truss, 2 cases chrome picking bands, 162 bales paper, 7 cases linseed oil, 61 cases, 80 kegs nails, 2 cases colour, 5 truss hair belting, 1 bale horse hair, 19 cases leather belting, 93 cases confectionery, 2 bales carpets, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 2 cases silk yarn, 1 case sewing cotton thread, 67 cases cigarettes, 7 truss, 3 bales woollen goods, 4 cases woollen and cotton goods, 38 sacks starch, 6 cases art silk goods, 189 cases, 275 bales cotton yarn, 808 bales, 1,854 cases cotton goods, 306 cases, 2,262 boxes soap.

S. S. Iyo Maru from Japan Ports, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—100 cases magnesium chloride, 241 cases camphor, 36 cases vegetable wax, 174 casks sulphate of iron, 3 cases hair oil, 3 cases perfumery, 27 cases rubber goods, 1 case antimonyware, 67 cases enamelware, 7 cases laequerware, 30 cases alumi, 26 cases provisions, 6 cases glass mirror, 20 cases glass feedings bottle, 6 cases glass bangles, 150 cases earthenware, 200 bundles, 2,067 pieces planks, 20 cases vinegar, 5 cases cigar, 86 bundles, 664 pieces lumber, 158 cases glass chimney, 4 cases spectacles, 1,672 bags sugar, 875 casks cement, 35 cases glass globes, 5 cases glass bottles, 40 cases glass tumbler, 1 case santonine, 6 rolls, 20 bales matting, 40 cases camphor oil, 29 caess clocks, 147 cases porcelainware, 24 cases umbrella furniture, 68 cases spun silk yarn, 179 balls cotton shirting, 93 cases cotton goods, 15 bales cotton drill, 35 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases silk goods, 17 cases soap, 1 case cycle, 78 cases gam benjamin, 17 bags pepper, 1,520 bags rice, 7 cases gambier, 125 cases pine apples, 1,391 bags betelnuts, 16 cases mace, 238 pieces rafter, 29 cases tea, 2 cases cocoa, 1 bag copper sheets, 6 bags, 22 pieces zinc, 12 pieces, 50 bars lead, 111 bags, 2 cases cuttle fish, 1 package motor cover.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C 8

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The cold weather disturbance is travelling eastwards and has given fairly general rain in Baluchistan with local snowfalls in the North-Western Frontier Provinces and Kashmir. Montgomery also reports light rain.

Forecast:—Diminution of precipitation in Baluchistan and continuation in hills surrounding the Punjab and extension into western hill districts of the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore and in excess at Rawalpindi; night temperature is in defect at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind but remain lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day and night temperatures are in excess in the north Konkan. Night temperature is above normal also in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions have determined local rain in Baluchistan but no precipitation of importance in the plains of the Punjab and are slowly passing eastwards. Cloud has increased in the east Punjab but has decreased considerably over the rest of north-west India.

A few showers are possible in Baluchistan and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	2.10	—4.00
Do. (18th)	59.4	52.8	91	..		
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	73.6	61.5	73	0.01	0.01	—1.96
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	80.3	69.2	49	..	0.27	—0.83
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.5	47.0	83	0.05	0.13	—0.25
Rawalpindi	68.3	34.7	58	..	0.19	—1.69
Lahore	60.6	43.1	84	0.02	0.17	—0.60
Hissar	60.5	39.4	57	..	0.02	..
Ambala	66.9	38.1	80	..	0.28	—1.51
Delhi	70.8	49.2	51	..	0.02	—0.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.9	45.2	60	..	0	—0.58
Mainpuri	73.1	42.4	64	..	0.01	—0.86
Jhansi	75.1	44.6	58	..	0.24	—0.35
Cawnpore	71.8	44.1	80	..	0.02	—0.87
Allahabad	72.6	43.0	82	..	0.14	—0.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	68.1	43.8	81	..	0	—0.23
Karachi	73.9	61.6	40	..	0	—0.34
Ajmer	72.2	46.0	48	..	0.05	—0.50
Jalpore	73.5	47.1	48	..	0.11	—0.39
Kotah	78.6	49.6	36	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	70.4	55.9	35	..	0	—0.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.2	52.1	27	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	82.3	61.7	63	..	0.19	0.12
Veraval	84.6	64.3	44	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	90.7	56.0	40	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	88.4	57.6	65	..	0	—0.32
Suras	91.3	62.9	47	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.4	63.8	27	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	90.0	58.3	30	..	0	—0.10
Neemuch	78.7	52.2	48	..	0.06	—0.33
Indore	82.3	49.2	52	..	0.66	0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.9	43.3	60	..	0.15	—0.92
Saugor	73.8	50.9	24	..	0.99	—1.17
Hoshangabad	78.5	48.4	43	..	0.12	—0.94
Khandaw	84.3	48.5	55	..	0.63	—0.24
Akola	85.6	55.3	42	..	1.72	0.33
Amroati	84.3	56.8	40	..	0.45	—0.87
Nagpur	8.24	52.9	49	..	0.16	—1026
Chanda	84.1	50.0	67	..	0.62	—0.56
Raipur	77.2	50.6	60	..	0.33	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	72.7	71	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	92.5	70.5	48	..	0.81	0.21
Mormugao	84.5	73.6	64	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	89.8	69.6	69	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	53.5	50	..	0.16	—0.58
Ahmednagar	83.0	56.6	58	..	3.40	2.40
Poona	84.4	60.1	64	..	0.33	—0.72
Sholapur	85.5	61.1	55	..	1.27	—0.19
Bijapur	82.9	63.7	57	..	0.43	—0.76
Belgaum	79.3	57.5	57	..	1.70	—0.15
Ahmedabad	82.3	58.2	45	..	1.82	0.94
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.1	55.0	60	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	80.0	64.0	95	..	0.79	—0.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.7	70.6	46	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut	87.8	67.5	72	..	13.29	7.25
Cochin	80.5	69.7	63	..	8.84	0.63
Colombo	87.7	71.3	78	..	27.53	8.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	68.6	74	..	20.73	14.63
Bellary	84.1	67.0	62	..	7.23	5.18
Cuddapah	85.2	67.6	72	..	9.44	4.90
Madras	86.2	73.7	61	..	21.24	1.78
Bangalore	77.9	56.5	83	..	3.60	0.14
Coimbatore	84.7	62.6	78	..	6.76	2.11
Trichinopoly	87.4	67.0	77	..	12.73	4.85
Negapatam	82.9	71.6	76	..	24.23	—3.38

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th January 1916 was 30.241 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court, No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

44-15-26-14.—Payne & Co, The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Central India Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Ardeshir H D & Co, Part Heard.

50-15-1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger and anr, v. Chaggondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

51-15-1319-14.—Manch & N (for a pauper).—Bai Jenubai, widow v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

52-15-147-15.—Ranga & Sayani, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Hassack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

62-15-1168-15.—Ard H D & Co, Passoo Khairaj & ors, v. Khimji Khairaj & ors, Motichand & D.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Tahilram Gidhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr,, G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

679-15.—Surajmal & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daphtary F & D, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
		4 8a	25 6		9 35a	20 1
Wed.	12	m 4 0	26 6	12	m 10 46	18 0
		5 18a	24 10		10 40a	21 5
Thur.	13	m 4 44	25 4	12	m 11 47	18 4
		6 46a	24 7			
Fri.	14	m 5 35	24 6	14	m 0 17	22 3
		8 28a	25 0		0 51a	18 5
Sat.	15	m 6 41	3 11	15	m 1 59	22 5
		9 31a	25 8		1 50a	18 4
Sun.	16	m 8 1	23 10	16	m 3 17	22 0
		10 12a	26 5		2 40a	17 10
Mon.	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 8	21 4
		12 43a	27 2		3 22a	17 4
Tues.	18	m 10 10	24 7	18	m 4 44	20 8
		11 2a	27 9		4 1a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
Jan.			
,,	12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 19m
,,	14 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 21m
,,	8 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 22m
,,	9 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 22m
,,	11 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,,	12 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916		10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	,,	,,	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	12 ,,	,,		
Last Quarter	28 ,,	,,	6h.	5-1 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENTOBSERVATORY' COLABA.

Bombay 12th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 p.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	30·014 Inches
Temperature of Air	80·0 degres
Wet Polb Thermometer	70·7 ,,
Dew vint	66·3 ,,
Relatite humidity of Air	0·637 ,,
Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky were cloudy—10	0·0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	87·7 ,,
Min mum do. do's	71·3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, ENE, ESE, N.
Movement Wind do do.	165 Miles.

WEDDING-DAY PARTING.

EX-OFFICER SENT TO PRISON FOR BIGAMY.

Twice married before 21, Stanhope Gillmore Headlam Stanhope Powers pleaded guilty to bigamy at the Old Bailey on Dec 8.

Mr. H. L. Hardy, prosecuting, said the prisoner never lived with his wife, nor did he support her. She took out a summons against him, and he was ordered to pay her £2 a week, but he never paid anything and now owed £146 under the order. Four days after the order was made he "married" Miss Wells at a registry office. He was gazetted second-lieutenant in September 1914, but was allowed to resign his commission last June.

It was further stated that the prisoner's father occupied a high position in India and made him an allowance, and that Miss Wells, the daughter of a contractor in Lincoln, was employed at a West End drapery establishment when she met Powers

Miss Wells, a girl of good appearance, said the prisoner told her that his first marriage had been annulled.

Mr Huntley Jenkins, for the defence, said Powers was now only 21, and he was only 19 at the time of his first marriage. He met his wife in the neighbourhood of Leicester square. A certain amount of worry and influence was brought to bear upon him in order that he should marry the woman, and it was perfectly clear that he was being pressed to marry this woman Pope On the day of the marriage they agreed to part, and prisoner went back to his hotel and the woman went home. The prisoner was very anxious to join the Army again as an ordinary soldier. He wished to get into an Indian regiment and take Miss Wells with him. The prisoner had held a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, but there was some trouble over bills

The Recorder: Miss Wells is not his wife.

Mr. Huntley Jenkins: It is not the prisoner's fault that his first wife won't divorce him.

The Recorder said he had to bear in mind the irreparable injury done to Miss Wells, and the prisoner would go to prison in the second division for six months.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DACOITIES.

SIX ARRESTED MEN DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

In connection with the recent taxi-cab dacoities further house-searches were made in Calcutta and the suburbs. The police searched an old gymnasium at Kidderpore with the shrines of Hindu dieties Kali and Mahabir. Four young Bengalis engaged in performing 'puja' at the shrines were arrested.

The police next searched a public library in Monsatolla and arrested two Bengali clerks. All the six arrested men were subsequently discharged.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT VYARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 12.

An Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened on the 20th instant by the Suba of Navasari at Vyara (Tapti Valley Railway) in Baroda State. A big pandal has been erected and special arrangements have been made for people coming from the interior. The exhibition is expected to be a great success as a large number of exhibits have already been collected from various agricultural farms.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

The Vice-Consul for Belgium in Bombay acknowledges with thanks the following further subscriptions to the abovenamed Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,64,4-7; The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., Rs. 200; J. P. Bremner Esq., Rs. 10; Col. H. B. Peacock, in charge Residency, pur, (being the sale proceeds of 250 copies pamphlets which were offered for sale by M Dhannalal Teacher, Lower Government College, Ajmer), Rs. 71-14; Capt. H. H. Dawson Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi (being a sum collected in St. John's Church Pachmarhi), Rs. 71-3-6; Sister Hilarie, F.C., The Convent High School, Panchgani (being amount contributed by pupils of the Convent High School, Panchgani), Rs. 100; Mrs. F. Burge, Rs. 100; The Madras Mail, Madras, Rs. 4,000; H. T. Keeling Esq., Rs. 30; "A Friend", Rs. 10; Rev. J. J. Hughes, Cambridge Mission, Delhi (being the sum collected at all Saints Church, Rohtak), Rs. 36; Mrs. Alex Atkinson, Rs. 15-12; Frances D. Wilson, Esq. Principal, The Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay. (This sum is from the distribution of prizes for the Pupils of this School), Rs. 200; Mrs. A. H. Brock-Hollinshead, Rs. 100; Capt. C. P. F. Warton, per Mrs. Livesay, Poona, Rs. 150; Rev. Father Pallnel, per Mrs. Livesay, Poona, Rs. 10; Mrs. Pierce, per Mrs. Livesay, Poona, Rs. 6; Mrs. Harbottle, per Mrs. Livesay Poona, Rs. 5; Capt. and Mrs. Livesay, Rs. 29; Mrs. E. Lewis, Rs. 19-5; Monsieur Robert Chaidron collected after a dinner, Rs. 6-9; The Madras Mail, Madras, Rs. 3,000; Rev. R. W. Jones, Rs. 190; Miss C. Williams, Rs. 100; K. I. G. and E. B. G., Rs. 15; The "Times of India", Rs. 15,000; Chaudhri Hamidullah Khan Esq., per E. P. Fawcett Esq. Etah, Rs. 39-4-9; The Children of the G.I.P. Railway School at Dhond, per the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Co. Bombay. (Being Grant given them from Company's Funds for a Christmas Treat and the purchase of prizes), Rs. 25; The Children of the G. I. P. Railway School at Bina, per the Aegnt, G. I. P. Railway Co., Bombay. (Being Grant given them from Company's Funds for a Christmas Treat and the purchase of prizes), Rs. 30; J. P. May Esq., per Madame S. Livesay, Mhow, £50, 2, 5/32, Rs. 742-12; Total Rs. 2,88,442-0-10.

The big amphitheatre in which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Benares Hindu University will take place is now nearly complete. It has been built in the form of an eclipse to accommodate 6,000 visitors. On each side of the seat of the Viceroy there will be 15 chairs to seat Ruling Chiefs, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

COMMERCIAL.

ENGLAND'S GOLD RESERVE.

It is always a matter of extreme difficulty to arrive at anything like an exact estimate of the amount of gold in any given country, but it may be assumed, writes the "Daily Telegraph," that the recent statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was based on the careful calculations of experts. His statement did not refer to a later date than June 30 last, and was to the effect that the gold coin held by the banks, including the Bank of England, amounted then to £110,200,000, while the amount in the hands of the general public was £75,000,000, thus making a total of £185,200,000. Inasmuch as since June 30 some £48,000,000 of Treasury currency notes and certificates have been issued on balance after allowing for cancellations it is probable that the gold in the hands of the public has been considerably reduced, and that the actual amount now in the banks or elsewhere in safe custody for the Government has been proportionately increased. Subject, therefore, to the exports of gold during the last six months the figure holds good as representing the gold coin in the banks and private possession. The exports since July have roughly amounted to about £20,000,000, for which allowance must be made.

On the other hand, Mr. McKenna's figures related only to coin, and not to gold bars. How much is held by the Bank of England in the shape of bars we have been unable to ascertain. We know that the Bank in the course of this year has bought about £42,000,000 bar gold, while its sales of bars have been under £10,000,000. Unless the whole of the difference has been coined which is known not to be the case, there must be a substantial sum represented by bars in the Bank's vaults. Another point. Gold to the amount of £28,500,000 has been set aside for the Currency Note redemption account and we have the highest authority for stating that it was not included in the Chancellor's figures. It would not be at all surprising if the Government held a good deal more than this 28½ millions in view of the currency notes which have been issued—altogether over £94,000,000—but the amount of 28½ millions, coupled with that represented by bars, far more than sets off the exports on balance, and it is undoubtedly well below the mark if we put the gold reserves of the United Kingdom at fully £200,000,000. Recently the gold held by the Bank of France amounted to £195,000,000, and as Mr. Moreton Frewen committed himself to the grotesque assertion that "the Bank of France has in her cellars nearly twice as much gold as we have in all our banks, all our tills, and all our pockets," it is well that the real facts should be stated. This is not a time to belittle the resources of Great Britain or the soundness of our finances, neither is it opportune to try and shake up the dry bones of bimetalism.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 11th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..		250
" Imports		40,000
Mid. Americans		8.21
Egyptian F.G.F.		10 3/5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar.	12.51
	July	12.86
New York Official noon call	Mar.	12.54
	July	12.89
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar.	12.34
	July	12.81

Liverpool January 10.
New York official noon call, March 12.58
July 12.95.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	40,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
[illegible]	8.00	8.01
[illegible] Feb.	8.00	8.01
[illegible] March	7.98	7.99
[illegible] h-April	7.96	7.97
[illegible] il-May	7.91	7.92
[illegible] -June	7.87	7.88
[illegible] ne-July	7.81	7.82
July-Aug.	7.75	7.76
Aug.-Sept.	7.57	7.58
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	7.39
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	7.31
Nov.-Dec.	7.23	7.24
Dec.-Jan.	7.17	7.18
Jan.-Feb.	7.12	7.13

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	8.00	7.96
Jan.-Feb.	8.00	7.96
Feb.-Mar.	7.98	7.94
Mar.-Apl.	7.96	7.92
Apl.-May	7.91	7.87
May-June	7.87	7.82
June-July	7.81	7.77
July-Aug.	7.75	7.72
Aug-Sept.	7.57	7.55
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	7.35
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	7.27
Nov. Dec.	7.23	7.21
Dec. Jan.	7.77	7.15
Jan. Feb.	7.12	7.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.85
" " Fully Good ..	6.00
" " Fine	6.15
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.29
" " Fully Good ..	6.44
" " Fine	6.59
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.35
" " Fine ..	6.65
M.G. Broach, Good	7.55
" " Fully Good ..	7.70
" " Fine	7.85
M.G. Scindia, Good	5.85
" " Fully Good ..	6.00
" " Fine	6.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	37,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	29,000
Day's Exports to Continent	nil
Future at New York, March	12.53
Previous closing price	12.59
Futures at New York, July	12.88
Previous closing price	12.95
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price	12.06
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.38
Previous price	12.42
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.93
Previous price	12.89
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅛
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£420,000
Earmarked for Egypt	£200,000

The sum of £175,000 has been released.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The market to-day ruled easy and Broach declined to 292½. A moderate amount of business has been reported in March Akolas and Ready Cotton was in fair demand.

Fully Good Bengal 220½
Fine Akola 264½
Good Broach 292½

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	299	..	293½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	228	221	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	232	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	224	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	242/3	230	..	" 1916
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	286	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	286	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	268	..	..	"
"	267	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 12th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	227	217	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	241	229	222	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	230	220½	..	..	25th Jan.'16.
	235	226	..	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	224	214	..	..	Ready
	223	213	..	..	25th Jan. 16.
	228	218	..	..	25th March
Khandesh (M.G.)	243	231	..	..	Ready
	242	230	..	..	25th Jan.'16.
	245	233	..	..	25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	250	..	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	270	..	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	265	257	..	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	267	259	..	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.	264	256	..	..	25th Jan.'16.
	265	257	..	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	270	262	..	..	Ready
	287	259	..	..	25th Jan.'16.
	270	262	..	..	25th March
Dhamangaum	274	266	..	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M G	272	264	..	..	25th Jan.16
Yeotmal (M.G.)	278	270	..	..	Ready
	278	270	..	..	25th Jan.16
Nagpore	285	277	..	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	285	277	..	..	25th Jan.16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	285	277	..	..	Ready
	285	277	..	..	25th Jan.16
	286	..	..	..	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	300	..	..	250	Feb-March
	298	..	..	251	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	238	226	..	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	260	Ready
Sawgd. Daarwar	..	..	..	283	Ready
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	250	Ready
	..	..	..	251	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	285	Ready

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saithe Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Accadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th January 1916:—

Cotton	32,958 Bales
Wheat	10,314 cwts.
Linseed	3,819 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	650 "
Ginjellyseed	7,268 "
Poppyseed	192 "
Groundnuts	13,367 "
Castorseed	2,265 "
Rice	8,038 "
Myrabollams	4,761 "
Cottonseed	20,530 "
Mowraseed	22 "
Gram	727 "
Joowar	4,529 "
Maize	185 "
Barley	3,207 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 12th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 11 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 ..
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	4 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	35 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 6	
Linseed May	9 3 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 -1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3 32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Feb.
Marks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	192½
60 d-s Hongkong	142¾
Do. Shanghai	190½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14 0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8 0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day with a limited business passing. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares also did not present any fluctuations.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,042½ to Rs. 1,050.

Madhavji also changed hands at Rs. 1,342½ and Rs. 1,345.

Centrals stood in brisk demand in the commencement and moved up to Rs. 1,967½, but at the close declined to Rs. 1,960.

Kohinoors remained firm at Rs. 650, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,490 and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 812½.

Bombay Cotton changed hands at Rs. 115.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 230, Crescent at Rs. 107½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 235½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 218.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were [illegible] ed at Rs. 940.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 1,035.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 570.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood easy at Rs. 107½ and Deferred at Rs. 276.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th January, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th January, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	25,63,700	2,58,62,728
A. D. C. Rly. ..	55,000	7,62,928
B. K. Rly ..	4,000	64,808
C. B. Rly. ..	6,500	75,214
Total ..	26,29,200	2,67,65,678
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th Jan. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	17,10,963	2,05,71,587
A. D. C. Rly. ..	76,813	8,84,407
B. K. Rly. ..	2,441	27,681
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	17,90,217	2,14,83,675
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 8,52,737	+ 52,91,141
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	— 21,813	— 1,21,479
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly. .	+ 1,559	+ 37,127
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th January, 1916. ..	14,900	1,47,947
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th January, 1915 ..	6,794	70,812
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 8,106	+ 77,135

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th Jannary, 1916. ..	1,400	15,881
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th January, 1915. ..	969	15,795
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 431	+ 86

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th November 1915.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

A 13

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

A 12

THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

AN INCIDENT IN THE RED SEA.

The following letter from Mr. R. Robertson, Government Stores, Colombo, the ex-Gordon Highlander A. C. O., who was on board the "Ville de la Ciotat" when she was torpedoed has a pathetic interest in the light of the tragedy:—

We are approaching Suez but do not stop there except to await our turn to go through the Canal and we expect to reach Port Said on Tuesday the 21st. All is well and I have not much to relate but I will tell you of a little incident which occurred the night before we left Djibouti and entered the Red Sea. It was blowing hard and the ship was rolling awfully and the five men in my cabin, including Ernest Gibson, slept below that night instead of on deck. Ernest slept in the bunk above me and it so happened that the two port holes were left open. Our cabin is beside the dining room and bar where the Steward has all his crockery and bottles and glass stored. Well about 3 in the morning we gave a fearful roll and shipped a huge sea through both port-holes, and then came a scramble and confusion indescribable. Boxes, trunks, kit bags, boots and shoes, in fact everything loose began swimming about the cabin and to add to the din the crockery and glassware in the dining room rattled and smashed about like ten bulls in a china shop. The men in the cabin made frantic efforts to reach the floor and eventually found themselves up to the knees in water amongst the tossing kits. I knew what had happened and held fast to my bed laughing like to "burst" at the antics of the others. I saw Ernest's legs dangling over the bunk and he struggling to reach the floor. Well he got there, out of breath and barefooted into the cold water and when he found his breath he gasped:—"Good Lord! I thought it was a submarine." This set me roaring again and I just held on with difficulty and saved myself falling out head-long amongst the litter of men and baggage. I managed to switch on the electric light which was just at my head and Heavens what a sight! This all happened, mind you, in the course of a few seconds and before anyone had fully recovered his senses we gave another and greater roll and shipped a still bigger sea and the whole game was repeated. I cannot possibly describe the look in the men's faces and the confusion that reigned. I must leave you to imagine it. The portholes were at last closed and everyone went to the dining room, there to hang on to the tables until daylight. Such was the scare of a rough sea and I wonder what it will be if a real "sub" comes alongside of us when we get to the Mediterranean.

NO AVAILABLE ASSETS.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S AFFAIRS.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Dec. 10 a sitting was appointed for the examination of the Duke of Manchester. A statement of affairs was lodged disclosing banking liabilities £87,268 and debts fully secured £108,126 with no available assets.

With reference to his deficiency, the Duke stated that, having as a non-trader no necessity for keeping books of account, it was impossible for him to collect materials for a deficiency account. He is, therefore, able to give only in general terms explanations of the causes which have led to his present position. These are:—The very great reduction in the income of his mother's American estate to the estimated extent of more than a half due partly to the failure of a New York firm, which income he had reasonable expectation of receiving, and the fact that when he was resident with his family at 5, Grosvenor-square his expenditure exceeded his income, with the result that he was compelled to borrow from money-lenders at high rates of interest.

The Official Receiver said that the statement of affairs would require considerable amendment. The sitting was accordingly adjourned.

ARTISTS IN THE WAR.

Sir Edward Poynter, presiding on December 10 at the distribution of prizes at the Royal Academy Schools, said that it had been thought advisable for the first time since the foundation of the Royal Academy 144 years ago to suspend the competitions for gold medals, which carried with them the travelling studentships in the three arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. They felt strongly that in view of the depletion of the schools through the absence of so many of their best students with the colours abroad, and through other causes, competitions in subjects so advanced as those for the gold medals would not produce results which would justify their award. How serious the depletion had been could be realised from the fact that 134 of their past and present students, of whom 55 were painters and sculptors and 79 were architects, had given up their work and joined the colours. One of their most promising students, who gained the gold medal a few years ago, and five others connected with the academy had been killed in action. Sir Edward added that in the competition for the Creswick prize for landscape painting, the work of the winner Miss Sylvia Gauntlett was above the average and the best he had seen during his 19 years as president.

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

The German soldiers are allowed to buy from a "Chemical Food Agency" in Berlin artificial butter, canned omelettes, and honey. Nut-butter I have heard of; but there seems a sting in the tale of honey "made in Germany." As to the canned omelettes, I am reminded of the way of existence popularly supposed to prevail in Chicago, where you "eat all you can, and can all you can't," says a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly."

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions.

A 9

SOLDIERS' FREE BUFFETS.

A ROYAL WAITRESS.

There is, perhaps, no other auxiliary industry growing out of the war the results of which are so immediately and obviously satisfying as those of the free buffets at the London terminal stations, writes "The Times." When you send a "comfort" to a man at the front you prayerfully trust that it will reach him. In all probability it will; and you may receive a grateful letter which will help you to picture in your imagination his pleasure at receiving it. But you cannot actually see his pleasure. It is another thing when you hand a man, chilled and tired and still covered with trench mud, hot coffee and cake and sandwiches across a buffet counter and watch him visibly cheering up and growing warm and happy before your eyes.

They are really hungry, the majority of these men who come home for their short leave, and they need the food and the warmth of the hot drink. They do not always know that they are going on leave until the actual moment comes to start. They have turned in, perhaps, for the night, dog-tired, to sleep, and are waked in the middle hours to be told that if they are ready in an hour they can go. And, in an hour, they go, often getting nothing to eat—or, it may be, only a single cup of coffee and a *brioche* or a sandwich—until, at midnight or 2 a.m. 24 hours later, they find themselves at Victoria, or Waterloo, or London Bridge.

50,000 GUESTS A WEEK.

At London Bridge free refreshments are provided at Lady Limerick's buffet for some 12,000 men a week. At Victoria, at the buffet presided over by Mrs. Kenward Matthews, the number is nearly 25,000 a week. At Waterloo Lady Brassey's buffet, in one of the subways, is only just opened, the need having heretofore been partially met by Messrs. Spiers and Pond at their refreshment-room, where things are sold to soldiers and sailors in uniform at reduced prices, and by the Y.M.C.A. hut outside. At all the stations there is every prospect that the work will increase as our armies increase and already the premises which at first sufficed at both Victoria and London Bridge have had to be enlarged. It is probable that in the future at these three stations there will be 50,000 men a week at least, going out and coming in, to be catered for.

It is useful and a great work, and it is done entirely by women. As a general rule it is arranged that the ladies serving shall work in four or five hour shifts, and when, as at Victoria, the buffet is open day and night, with from eight to 12 waitresses always on duty, it needs a corps of some 80 regular workers with a large reserve list, to be drawn on in emergencies, to keep the machinery going. Sometimes the regular staff gets unexpected help from casual volunteers.

Such a volunteer at London Bridge the other day was Queen Alexandra, who arrived unexpectedly, took her turn for an hour and a half, and, on leaving, asked to be allowed to come again. The soldiers generally called her "Missis," and one gave her a florin to put into the collecting-box. But the best of all Queen Alexandra's customers was the Kentish farmer. He is now a well-known personage at London Bridge.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND A FARMER.

He arrived at the station to take a train when Queen Alexandra was serving; and was evidently neither a soldier nor sailor and was distinctly not in uniform. But he had never seen her Majesty before and, approaching one of the other waitresses, he asked if, supposing he gave a little money to the cause, the Queen would give him a cup of coffee with her own hand. Queen Alexandra readily consented. So the Kentish farmer had his coffe and then, coming inside the buffet, wrote a cheque for £5. Then he took his train to Kent, and the next thing heard from him was in the form of another cheque for £50, being money which he had raised in subscriptions among his neighbours. A few days ago he appeared with £25 more and a declaration that he was not going to rest till he had made his contribution up to a round £100.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is a large oak to have grown so soon out of the little acorn—the letter signed "On Leave and Very Cold" which was published in "The Times" of February 5. This was speedily followed by another signed "On Leave and Hungry." Not all the 50,000 men a week who receive refreshment at the buffets, of course, are coming home. But many of those who are going out and have, perhaps come long journeys from the North or South of England, from Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, are hardly in less need of the food and nourishment than are those who are straight from the trenches.

THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

THE TRIBES AND THE WAR.

Colonel Sir George Roos Keppel, the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province, in his Annual Report discusses the effect of the war on the Borderland. He writes:—

The declaration of war in August aroused perhaps less interest and excitement amongst the frontier population than might have been expected. It was difficult for the mass of the population to comprehened the vast issues of the distant conflict. So much was understood, however, that Britain was engaged in a great struggle and the cis-border populations had no hesitation in giving their verdict on the issue before them regarding the maintenance of British supremacy. Promises of service and expressions of loyalty were evoked on all sides and were repeated, it may be noted here, on the anniversary of the declaration of war on the 4th August, 1915. The enthusiasm spread in some degree even to the tribal tracts administered by the Government and the offers of service by the militias, the proposal of the Khyber tribes to furnish an armed contingent and the subscription by the Bannu Wazirs of their Tochi allowances for one month towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund may be cited in this connection.

The greatest concern was nevertheless everywhere exhibited with regard to the attitude of Turkey, and it is a strong testimony to the innate loyalty of the residents of the cis-Frontier area of the province that the outbreak of war with the Porte called forth fresh expressions of allegiance to the British Government and of condemnation of the bellicose folly of Turkey. The cordial expression of neutrality which had been made by his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan at the end of August was of material value at this crisis. In our own territory we had the prestige of 60 years' peaceful and successful administration behind us. Across the border on the other hand among the tribes with whom we have been fighting intermittently for as long a period who are supported by an exaggerated sense of tribal strength owing to the importation of arms of recent years and swayed by Mullas persistently hostile to the Government, it could hardly be expected that the war with Turkey would not furnish an admirable text for harangues inciting to *Jehad*. Combination among the tribes was unlikely, but isolated acts of hostility appeared inevitable and the realisation of this forecast was not deferred. In Hazara in January Hindustani fanatics brought about a raid on a Frontier Post, itself of no importance but part of a much wider plan for our injury. The Shalonr Mulla of the Chagharzai collected a contingent of his tribe and threatened to attack Oghi, a movement which was prevented by the dispatch of a military reinforcement. In the Malakand Agency on the outbreak of war the Babra Mulla and Sarkanri Mulla of Asmar with others of less note started an agitation in Bajaur which failed. Amongst the Orakzai the Mullas endeavoured to proscribe Government service while the anti-British party in Kabul was not slow in despatching agents with instructions to stir up trouble amongst the Afridis. On the Kurram Border the unrest manifested itself in October by an open attack by the Maidan Jagirs on Walaichina and afterwards by the presentation of impossible demands to the Government by the Mangals. These were the result of the crisis.

DIGESTIBLE NEWSPAPERS.

Whether the stories of a shortage of edibles for human beings in Germany are true or not, the animals seem to be in for hard times. Professor Mehner has written quite seriously to the "Hamburger Nachrichten" asking people not to hurn old newspapers—they can be used, he says, not only as litter, but as fodder for horses, cattle, and pigs. Waxing poetic, he proceeds: "And so we come to this: that the old newspapers which have already fed men's minds will then feed cattle, and that old brown paper and cardboard boxes will yield milk and beefsteak. Delectable thought! I seem to remember a wonderful horse that could read and almost speak, caused a sensation among scientists some years ago; it came from Germany. Was it fed upon old newspapers? I don't quite fancy milk in my tea from a cow fed on cardboard boxes, nor a steak which is the result of a brown-paper diet; but perhaps the domestic pets of our enemy can extract satisfying nourishment from the German news. I admit I cannot."

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of Presidency War and Relief Fund, by the "Rest", of Bandra, Empire Theatre. 9 p.m.

Concert of Indian Music in aid of War Relief Fund and the Philharmonic Society of Western India, Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's presidential address before Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

Society of our Lady of Piety of Mazagon: Thanksgiving Service in the Church of our Lady of Glory, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's readings from her poems, Mrs. Stringfellow's Residence, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m.

Teachers Association of Bombay: Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's lecture on "A comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry", 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 13.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—

14th January "B" and "D" Troops, Alexandra Dock, Jetty End at 7 a.m.

31st January "A" and "C" Troops.

Parade.—"A" Troop will parade on Friday 14th at the Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

Dress khaki Shirt, Regimental Saddle, Rifle and Sword.

Riding School.—Daily for the Recruits and Members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Capt. H. J. Wallis (I.A.).

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "A" Troop on Sunday morning 16th instant. The Troop Leader will arrange for 8 Members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-5 a.m.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd.-Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 13.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings, instead of Wednesdays in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sunday, January 16th.

Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 12.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

No. 12—Duties.

Duties or the week commencing 9th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 13—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Thursday 13th instant at 7 a.m. 6" Dummy Loader drill at Headquarters.

Saturday 15th instant at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. Battery drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 9—Addresses.

Any members who have changed their private or business addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January 1916.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba, British Infantry Range, at 7-30 a.m. on 16th instant. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 16—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Friday 14th Battery Drill 4-45 p.m.

Sunday 16th Gun Drill 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

Sunday 16th Musketry Classification 9-45 a.m.

The Proficiency Examination will take place on or shortly after the 15th instant. Members (other than those who formed the class) who consider themselves fit for to sit are requested to submit their names early for Proficiency Examination.

All members who can possibly fire their classification Musketry off on Sunday 16th instant are requested to do so.

Arms will be issued from armoury at 9-15 a.m. on that date.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 17—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 16th instant at 9 a.m. Rifle Exercise.

Sunday 16th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 16th instant at 11 a.m. Range finding.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 18—Strength.

The undermentioned are struck off from dates stated:—

No. 258 Sapper G. W. Harrison, from 10-1-16

No. 214 Sapper S. Hamilton from 10-1-16.

No. 19—Leave.

The undermentioned are granted leave from dates stated:—

No. 254 Spr. G. N. Smith one month from 8-1-16.

No. 248 Spr. P. Godfrey one month from 10-1-16.

No. 217 Spr. R. C. H. Stevens 3 months from 10-1-16.

No. 20—Warrants.

No. 185 is issued to L/Corpl. F. H. Davis to proceed to Poona on permanent duty on 12th instant.

No. 21—Active Service.

Volunteers are required for active service with Volunteer Battery Force "D". Members of the Corps and other volunteers, must apply personally at the Corps Office at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 7 a.m. to 12 noon up to 12 noon on Friday the 14th January 1916.

No. 22—Motor Mechanics.

Motor Car and Lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS,

The P. and O. S. S. Kashgar which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 11th instant. All well.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

The steamer Koweit, Captain J. Wilson, arrived here on Tuesday from Jedah, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with specie and cargo and 750 Hajees on board.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of either plague or cholera occurred in Bombay on Tuesday. There were five cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 70 as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 95 of 1914. Out of 2,917 rats caught during the day, 21 were found to be plague-stricken.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Home Hygiene class will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi Municipal School, on the 16th January. This class will meet every Sunday from 2 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted by Dr. G. S. Vazkar.

A First Aid Class will also be opened at the same place on the same day. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted by Dr. M. B. Senjit.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, a Fancy Dress Skating Carnival is to be held at the Rink to-morrow. Such events, in former seasons have always been most attractive, and have drawn together large crowds in fancy costumes competing for the many prizes offered. The forth-coming event should be no exception, and will doubtless encourage the invention of many novel and attractive costumes. There are 18 valuable prizes to be given away.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Mr. Pallonji B. Desai will deliver at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on "The Use of the Poisonous Gas in the Present War—a similar instance from the Shah-Nameh." This is the 20th lecture in the series of lectures on War organised by this Mandal.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

The Acting Coroner held on inquest on the body of a child yesterday morning.

It would appear that Bhagubai, a beggar woman, who lived in a hut near Tank Bunder went to a water tap leaving behind her little child named Humasabai aged seven months asleep in the cradle. In the hut there were also a dog, two pups and a buffalo calf. The hut suddenly caught fire and all the inmates were burnt to death, except the calf which was burnt all over the body. It appears that a lamp which was burning in the hut was upset and the hut which was constructed of inflamable materials caught fire.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF SULPHURIC ACID.

The Acting Coroner held on inquest yesterday morning at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Diago Andrew Gonsalves aged 32.

It would appear that the deceased was standing near his cart near a shed in the Prineess Dock, when a drum of Sulphuric Acid which the cart contained suddenly exploded and a considerable quantity of the acid was thrown all over his body and severely burnt him. The acid also injured another cartman who was standing nearby. Both the men were removed to the Hospital, where Gonsalves succumbed to his injuries.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to extensive burns caused by the explosion of sulphuric acid from an iron drum, one end of which was blown off. There was no evidence to show how and why the accident occurred.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF GERMAN RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

At the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial to-day Madho Singh, lately head clerk of the Regimental Depot, deposed to certain sepoys including some of the accused and approvers in the present case, having complained of insufficiency of military allowances, objected to the departure of a draft of 90 men for Hongkong, talked of the coming German victory in the war and anticipated the arrival of the hour when they would be able to square accounts with the well-wishers of the British Government. For their unsatisfactory conduct, witness added, men were dismissed from service under the orders of superior authority.

Mr. Slattery, Superintendent of Police Criminal Investigation Department, explained the statistics relating to the returned emigrants. He pointed out it was after the Komagata Maru affair in October 1914, that the Government arranged to keep a record of the returned emigrants, and since then he thought at least 6,000 Punjabee emigrants had returned to the province. He mentioned the steamers by which such of the accused as were returned emigrants had come and the dates when they reached India. Witness described how Hira Singh of Charrar was suspected and arrested on the Burmese frontier having come from Hongkong via Bonkok and travelled under the false name of Hakim Singh. He also deposed to the arrival of the Tosha Maru, the seizure of arms and seditious literature and the arrest of some accused.

Sucha Singh, an approver of Ludhiana, deposed as previously to the working of the revolutionary movement in the student community of Ludhiana and said they were assured that 75,000 rifles had been received from Germany for the "Ghadr" party. He was told the recipes for bomb-making and they collected necessary ingredients for bomb-making; bombs were actually prepared at Jhabewal.

COTTON FIRE IN BOMBAY.

JIVANJI PRESS GUTTED.

About 3 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out in the Jivanji Press at Gorupdeo, Bombay, and resulted in the destruction of cotton and the press building to the extent of about Rs. 50,000. On a report being made to the Municipal Fire Brigade stations, the Chinchpogli fire extinguisher, which was followed by the Byculla, Haines Road, Babula Tank and other engines, promptly repaired to the scene. It was found that the press which contained a large quantity of cotton was well ablaze. All the fire engines set to work under the direction of Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Fire Brigade, but it took more than an hour to get the flames completely under control. The fire was extinguished late in the evening. Superintendent Scully of the Bombay Salvage Corps was on the scene with his men and managed to save a good lot of cotton. The press is a two-floor structure, in the ground floor of which was stored about 2,000 fully-pressed cotton belonging to Mr. Jacque Hartimann. The upper floor contained cotton belonging to H. E. Bode and Son. Both the cotton owners have insured their goods with Volkart Brothers. The press building, which is practically gutted, belongs to the heirs of the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and is insured with the Norwich Union. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 12.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	36,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
January.	7.92	
Jan.-Feb.	7.92	
Feb.-Mar.	7.90	
Mar.-Apl.	7.88	
Apl.-May.	7.83	
May.-June.	7.78	
June.-July.	7.73	
July-Aug.	7.68	
Aug.-Sept.	7.51	— 4
Sept.-Oct.	7.31	
Oct.-Nov.	7.23	
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	
Dec.-Jan.	7.11	
Jan.-Feb.	7.06	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The market opened with a strong inquiry for coal shares in which there was an excited market quite eclipsing jute mill shares which were comparatively neglected, only a small business being reported. Among coal shares Raneegunge were made favourite advancing to Rs. 32-8, while Bhalgoras were done at Rs. 26 and Standard touched at Rs. 27-8. The market was slightly easier at the close. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Aldih 155 to 160; Baraboni 12-8, 12-12, 13; Bhalgora 25-8, 25-12, 26, 25-8; Bengal-Nagpore 46, 47; Bhuskajuri 17-8; Burrakur 20-12, 21; Burra Dhemo 9-12; Bhulanbararee 28, 28-4; Damuda 17-4; East India 37, 38, 38-4; Hurrhadih 111 to 114; Ghusick 14-6 to 14-12; Gopalichuck 7-4, 7-10, 7-12; Jumoni 4-4, 4-8; Kosoonda 19-12, 20, 20-4; Kuardi 13-12, 14; New Kendah 7-4, 7-8; New Tetturya 7-12; Nodiha 8-4, 8-8; Raneegunge 30-12 to 32-8; Sendra 13-1, 14; Singaran B. 5-6, 5-12; Standard 27-4, 27-8; Sutkidih 11-4, 11-8; Teetulmuri 12-4, 12-8; Satpukuria and Asansol 7.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 33-8; Delta (ord) 406; Empire (ord) 25; Fort William (ord) 121, 121-8; Fort William (pret) 120; Gouripore (ord) 390 to 392; Hooghly (pref) 12-12; Gondalpara 410; Kamarhatty (ord) 340 to 342; Kelvin (ord) 362; Lawrence (ord) 243; Standard (ord) 295.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 70-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-6 to Rs. 80-10.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, has received a telegraphic advice from the Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the final Dividend for the year will probably be £ 2-3-0, with a Bonus, in addition, of 5s. per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax.

BALANCES IN GOVERNMENT TREASURIES

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of—

December 1913	Rs. 18,17,87,000
December 1914	Rs. 14,50,50,000
December 1915	Rs. 13,03,62,000

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Guzerat Railway Company of the extension of the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway, 2 feet 6 inches gauge, from Shivrajpur to Pani, a distance of about 14 miles. The line will be known as the Shivrajpur-Pani Extension of the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NO SERIOUS INJURY REPORTED.

At the Victoria Terminus yesterday a collision occurred between the up Delhi Express and a local down train but fortunately there was no loss of life, the only result being damage to three rear bogies of the local train, and derailment of the engine belonging to the Express train. It would appear that at about 7-45 in the morning the local train started from the station and was going over the cross-over on to the main line, when the Delhi Express came up from the opposite direction and ran into the rear of the local train before it could get clear of the cross-over, and thus damaged the last three cars of the local train, the engine also being derailed. The passengers got a severe shaking, but beyond a Hindu sustaining injuries to his legs there was nothing serious. The line got blocked for some time and it is alleged that the signals were against the Delhi Express at the time the collision occurred.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A somewhat extraordinary accident occurred on the road-crossing near the Victoria Terminus at 7-50 yesterday morning, and considering the gravity of the occurrence, it is marvellous that no lives were lost. It appears that a Third-Class Delhi Express was entering the Station when a Local Thana Passenger was steaming out. The Delhi Express collided with the rear part of the Thana Passenger and a couple of carriages of the latter in which a crowd of passengers were seated, were seriously damaged. Fortunately only one man was injured, and he was an Indian who was immediately conveyed to hospital with a fractured leg. The accident, cannot be attributed to anybody's carelessness at present, but a Departmental enquiry is to be held on Friday.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report:—

At about 7-55 yestedday morning No. 30 Up Delhi Express, while entering the Victoria Terminus yard side, collided with No. 77 Down local train which was at the time leaving Victoria Terminus. The engine of the Up Express and two bogie carriages of the down local train were derailed, the latter being considerably damaged. One Indian passenger in the down local train was injured. The accident blocked several of the arrival and departure roads at Victoria Terminus causing some dislocation of the local service. The road was cleared at 1 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

In continuation of the first round of the Ladies' Doubles, yesterday's play at the Bombay Gymkhana cannot be said to have come up to the form of Monday's. Only one match was down for decision, and though the first game was well contested all was over well within the hour.

Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Hunt were asked to concede a subsantial start to Mrs. Ainsworth and Mrs. Stileman, but they failed quite decisively. Neither was up to her usual form, in fact Mrs. Portlock was quite off colour and unable to control her long drives. Mrs. Hunt brought off an occasional deadly shot and a couple of good kills at the net, but they were too impatient and erratic in consequence.

Mrs. Ainsworth has a taking service and but for a weakness at back-hand shots played well with useful lobs. More of a straight driving game was played by Mrs. Stileman, who got quite a deal of pace on and kept the ball low. As a whole, it was a disappointing game at the finish and the winners will be more fully extended in the next:—

Score:—

Mrs. Ainsworth and Mrs. C. Stileman, plus 15, beat Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Hunt, —3/6; 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds v. Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Reid.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AT ALDONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 4th instant the village of Aldona was *en fete* on the occasion of children's sports held at Carona Camp under the auspices of the Aldona Sporting Club. The thousands of people gathered there added a great deal of impression to the amusing programme which was so well arranged by Mr. A. R. Goes and Mr. C. Coutinho (Secy.). The arrangements of children's party, etc., were well attended to by Mrs. Licia Goes. The occasion was an unique one in the history of Aldona. On 5th again there was a novel thing organized by the Club and that was a "Fancy Dress" Football game. The crowd of onlookers watched the game with great interest and admiration. After the game the players and members of the Club retired to Mr. Goes' residence where they were well served with refreshments and plenty of mirth and music by Mrs. A. R. Goes and family.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

Mr. Madhavrao Shivshankar, Proprietor of the Olympia Cinema, informs us that the prize-money offered to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class patrons of their show of "Million Dollar Mystery" not having been claimed even after the lapse of a month and a half from the advertised date, has been handed over by the proprietor to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

LADY WILLINGDON AT SEVA SADAN.

CERTIFICATES TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday morning to the Seva Sadan Maternity and Care of Infants Class, where she was received by the Secretary and other lady-workers. A report of the work done in the class and result of the examination was read out by Mrs. Panthaki. Her Excellency gave certificates to those of the candidates who had been successful in the examination. Of the 42 ladies in the class 34 appeared for the examination and 26 were successful. Lady Willingdon expressed her great satisfaction at the beneficent work done by the institution, and expressed a hope that with the progress of time the good work would spread all over the city and more ladies would take advantage of the opportunities.

Lady Willingdon was then garlanded and took her departure amidst cheering.

VISIT TO MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Municipal Maternity Home at Bellasis Road yesterday at 11-30 a.m. and was shown over the Home by the Resident Medical Officer Dr. Miss Browne and expressed much satisfaction with the arrangements in the Home, which was full.

Dr. Miss Browne explained that during the eleven months the Home has been opened 263 women have been confined.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK

OVER RS. 32,000 FOR WAR FUND.

We have received a copy of the accounts relating to the Bombay Cricket Week, which shows that after deducting all expenses a sum of Rs. 32,301-13-10 has been realised in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I enclose for your information, a copy of the accounts relating to the Bombay Cricket Week. You will observe that a sum of Rs 32,301-13-10 has been realised in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, a result which may be considered satisfactory.

The Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana will be glad if you would see your way to insert a copy of these accounts in your paper for general information, together with this letter so that an expression may thereby be conveyed to the many clubs and individuals, who co-operated with them in the matter, of their warm appreciation of the generous support which was given, without which the Cricket Week would not have been the success it undoubtedly was, both financially and otherwise.

The Committee also desire, specially, to thank you for your kindness in publishing in your paper free of charge the advertisements and notifications in connection with the Week and also the undermentioned firms for their valuable assistance:—

"Times of India" Press, for 2,000 copies of Souvenir Programmes, printing and selling score cards and other miscellaneous work.

McKenzie's Saw Mills, Ltd., for 35 collection boxes.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, for reduced charges for photographs etc.

Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., for cigarettes etc.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., (Electrical Department.)

The Manager, Excelsior Theatre, and the Manager, Alexandra Cinema, for advertising the week free of charge.—Yours etc.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael presided at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when Mr. Beatson-Bell presented the report of the Committee on the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Bill which will be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

In reply to a question regarding high mortality in the Murshidabad District the Hon. Mr. K. C. De said the number of deaths from fever for eleven months ending the 30th November last, was 45,013 as against 45,219 for the corresponding period in 1914. 9,50,200 grains of quinine were gratuitously distributed last year and 68,28,000 grains supplied to vendors. In common with the great majority of Bengal Municipalities the recorded death rate in Murshidabad exceeds the recorded birth rate but it is not possible to say whether the death rate really does or does not exceed the birth rate as the disinclination of parents to register births is often very great.

The Council adjourned till the 6th March.

The St. John Ambulance Association, Calcutta, which is the Bengal Provincial Centre, has recently purchased a Sunbeam motor ambulance for use in the city, from the collections made by Major St. John Moses from the Calcutta public. It is at present being fitted up with electric lighting and will be available for use in a few days. It is intended that the ambulance should be used for accidents and non-infectious cases.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

ENTRIES FOR SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Tuesday, 18th January.)

The following are the entries which closed at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass br ch h R. G., 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus. g Bonfire, aged.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass b a h Mexico, 13-2½ aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Thank You 13-3, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Towpik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Roose's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.

THE SPAHAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass b a h Centaur 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Aurora 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Come Soon 14-0.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Speculation 13-1.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's b a h Shibroom 13-3½.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Mandata 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Caliph (late Khaliph) 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Moslem 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Crusader 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h General French 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Leader 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's ch a h Hindoostan, 13-2½.
Mr. Pitt's g a h Revenge (subject to measurement) 14-0.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Lottery 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's g a h Acetine 13-3½.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's g a h Rising Star 13-3½.
Messrs. Yusuff Sheriff and Cecil's g a h White Star 13-1½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Taiseer, 13-3.
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's b a h Anveri 13-3½.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Field Marshall 13-1½.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's br a h Portugal 14-0.
Messrs. N. Jehangir and K. Kadum's ch a h Caledonia 14-0.
Mr. Albert's g a h Wheeler 13-3.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's g a h Lightning 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's g a h Mahmoodia 13-3½.
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee and Syed Mahomed's b a h Gazal 14-0.
Mr. B. S. Vakil's ch a h Sagacious 13-2.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Rishan, 13-3½.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's ch a h Olka 13-3½.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Rustom, 13-2½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sheridan 14-0.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Angler 13-2½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Rosy Morn 13-3.
Mr. Heath's b a h Silver Ring 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Valetta 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's b a h Azad 13-3½.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi 13-2½, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highhorn 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul 13-3½ 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0, aged.
Messrs. E and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Challenger 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ 5 years.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Humlan 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph aged.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Rag Time 5 years.
Mr. Nassim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 4 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's g a h Lot 13-2½ aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory 13-3 aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho 4 years.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Khan's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Beethoven 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13-2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch a h Section 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva 13-3.

BHULESHWAR UNION CLUB.

On Sunday last there was a gathering of ladies and gentlemen mostly Gujarati at the Hirabaug Hall near Cowasji Patel Tank Road for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the above club, under the presidentship of Mr. Manchhashanker Jivanram Vakil. The gathering dispersed after refreshments and Pan Supari. The special feature of the gathering was that out of 500 persons present there were more than 100 Gujarati ladies present there and it is a matter of great satisfaction that Gujarati ladies, who are generally backward, have commenced to come forward in public gatherings.

The Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. will hold a Durbar at Bareilly on the 21st February and at Meerut on the 1st March.

The proposed conference of the Curators of Indian Museums which was to have been held at Lahore in February, has been abandoned on account of financial stringency.

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Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 13, 1916.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are warned against a person, giving the name of Ainsworth, who represents himself as being connected with "The Bombay Chronicle," is in the habit of asking people for alms, and is often in a state of intoxication. There is no one of that name in any way connected with the office of this paper.

GALLIPOLI AND AN OBJECT LESSON.

As the Prime Minister remarked, the operations connected with the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces at Gallipoli "are without parallel in military and naval history, and they are an achievement of which commanders, officers and men of both services may well be proud." But however much we may pride ourselves,—and we can do so with every reason,—on the superb valour of our forces on a soil sown with the heroic traditions of the Trojans of antiquity, Gallipoli is a name that will for ever be connected with martial glory and diplomatic short-sightedness. It is useless at this juncture to reiterate that the British Embassy on the Bosphorus, since the demise of Sir Nicholas O'Conor, has been something of an expensive luxury, with a *personnel* incompetent to checkmate the wiles, first, of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and, later, the energetic propaganda of Baron von Wangenheim. But these are salient points, and the future historian-critic of Sir Edward Grey's *regime* at the Foreign Office will be able to say with truth, that, this minister was not very happy in his ambassadorial selections. But it is chiefly with the diplomacy that followed the Odessa bombardment that we are concerned. It is a truism that it is easier and more satisfactory to wage war single-handed than in an allied cause. It is but rarely in ancient or modern history that we find a campaign in which the aspirations of allied nations were at one. In this war Austria and Prussia differed on the subject of the Trentino, and the Central Powers were faced with an extra foe in consequence. The Balkan War furnishes another example.

When Britain and France declared war they made it clearly understood that they were fighting not for gain but on compulsion, in order that a given pledge be adhered to, and each race permitted to evolve along the lines consonant with its ideals and inoffensive traditions. It would be unjust and untrue to say that during the whole conduct of the war, the two Western Allies have departed from the standard they set up when they plunged into the great Armageddon. Indeed, the sobriety displayed by the French on the vital and sentimental question of Alsace-Lorraine after war had broken out must for ever supply the psychologist with food for contemplation, and also stir any observer of modern France with admiration for her restraint and spontaneous realisation that a greater game was a-foot than the mere restoration of two provinces brutally torn from her heart. It is when we turn to Russia that the same restraint, which in her case was so vital to the Allied cause, is less apparent. We have nothing but the most profound respect for our Northern Ally, and the greatest admiration for her superhuman efforts in the great battles on the Niemen and the Bzura, which will go down to posterity as martial epics unrivalled by any gone before. But the sentiment of gratitude, which we feel towards the magnificent Russian armies for the assistance they have so nobly rendered to our common cause, is not fully re-echoed when we look back on the Russian Foreign Office, an organisation honeycombed with bureaucratic reaction.

Constantinople has been demanded by all the greatest Russians from the days of Peter the Great, and refused by all the greatest Europeans from Napoleon to Beaconsfield. We are not now concerned with any of the sentimental, political or religious aspects of either the reprisals or the demands. More especially we do not intend in this article to look at the question of Constantinople from the standpoint of Islam. The subject which engages our attention at present, a mournful afterthought suggested by the word Gallipoli, is the attitude of the Russian Foreign Office on the question of Constantinople in its relation to the Balkan States, and the progress of Allied diplomacy in their Capitals. Now in this connection one unhappy fact stands out, thrown into perspective by its disastrous consequences, namely, the premature and unnecessary insistence on the part of M. Sazonoff that Russia be rewarded with Constantinople, her long-desired prize. The attitude of the Russian Foreign Minister, from whom moreover the initiative for the Dardanelles expedition came, found ample support in a section of the Allied Press, the more irresponsible section, be it said; and also inspired persons in Russia, of the stamp of Prince Trubetskoi, with that reactionary fervour for "Expand Russia," which has previously been so disastrous an ideal for the Muscovite. For Allied diplomacy in the Balkans it spelt confusion. The earliest evil was wrought in Roumania. Almost as if by magic the tide of national sentiment for the Entente was weakened, and M. Take Jonescu and M. Brattiano were thrown into the background by M. Marghilomian and the reactionaries. The latter gained ground each day, and the prospect of Russia on the Golden Horn was openly stated by correspondents of the Allied Press at Bucharest to have caused the Dacian powers-that-be to make a complete *volte face*. Roumania and Turkey are States which harbour considerable sentiment for each other. This is one of the phenomena of the Balkans. Individual Roumanians and Turks, who are thrown together in far off capitals, regard each other like two Yorkshiremen, who may meet in Timbuctoo. The military, as a rule, are not attracted towards the Muscovite, the Court has generally been pro-German in normal and perhaps other times, and for France there is a racial sympathy. Transylvania and Bessarabia balance each other in their effects on national sentiment with the result that the two empires to which these spoils belong are about equally liked or disliked. It can be seen by this what must have been the Roumanian attitude when she learnt who her prospective neighbour on the Bosphorus was to be. Greece, of course, hungers for Sancta Sophia and M. Sazonoff put an end to her dreams, re-born of the Balkan War successes. Besides her Church is independent of the Russian, having its own Patriarch; and there again the aspirations clashed. In Bulgaria the prospect of Russia on the Bosphorus was poison to the greater Bulgaria fetish. It supplied the German Legation at Sofia with its most puissant prod for sending the Bulgar to war. It is unjust to blame our diplomats in the Balkan capitals for the failure of Allied diplomacy. The fault rests more largely with the Russian Foreign Office.

MARWARI PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Probably there have been few public ceremonies of more hopeful augury at which Lord and Lady Willingdon have assisted than that of opening the Marwari Vidalaya Building which was performed on Tuesday evening. Many considerations contributed to make it an eventful occasion in the history of Bombay and of the progress of education in the city. Foremost of these is the evidence it gave of the readiness of a backward community to help itself. The Marwari community all over the country,—and especially in this city,—has hitherto remained singularly deficient as regards the most essential element of all progress, namely, education, though it is distinguished from many other communities by the possession of several other material advantages. It is, therefore, a matter to rejoice over that the leaders of the community have come forward to endow with generous funds the first school started mainly for the children of the community. Another feature of special interest which attaches to the school is that it is the first well-equipped Hindu school in Bombay. But that of course is a matter for congratulation from only one point of view. As Mr. Harnandrai Ramnarain in explaining the history of the school, said: "For many years past we have been suffering from the want of a school in Bombay for the teaching of our vernacular, viz., Hindi, and English through the medium of that vernacular; the want was all the more keenly felt when the members of the Hindi-speaking population in Bombay grew from a few thousands to over a lakh." The result of the absence of such provision, he added, was that Hindi-speaking children in Bombay were either left without education or were obliged to be educated in some other vernacular. We trust now that the Marwari community has shown the way, the Municipality will not be behind-hand in providing more schools for Hindi-speaking children, in different parts of the city, for it is idle to expect that one school, however well-equipped, can fulfil the needs of a population scattered as it is over different parts of a great city.

As for the efforts of the Marwari community it is very gratifying to be able to observe that in some important respects, they have been directed towards the right lines of future development. The one thing about them that at once arrests attention is that not only is the instruction in the school to be free, but it will also be given to all Hindi-speaking children without distinction of caste or creed. In this respect the Marwari community has shown a great example of public-spirit, which might well be followed by many other communities, to quote the words of Lord Willingdon, in coming forward and supplying a large sum of money for a fine building, and not only building it but equipping it and endowing it. Further, rightly realising that commerce is the principal occupation of the community, they have made adequate provision for instruction in that subject. Again, they have, as Lord Willingdon said, shown a spirit of anticipation, a spirit of provision against the future for which they deserve every praise; for, though they have at present only 150 pupils, they have provided the great building for 500 students, having very properly kept an eye on developing the institution to the standard of a High School. But not the least gratifying feature is that the big hall of the building will be devoted to a free library and a free night school, while the free use of the hall will be given particularly for furthering female education amongst married and unmarried Hindu ladies. For setting in these and other respects, an excellent example of public spirit and broad-mindedness the members of the Marwari community richly deserved the words of whole-hearted appreciation to which Lord Willingdon gave expression. We hope, however, that the community will not rest on its laurels with the establishment of this institution but will continue to contribute of its rich resources a handsome share in furthering the educational advancement of the people at large.

A WELL-MANAGED STATE.

We have received a copy of the Administration Report of the Sachin State for the year 1914-15. The State is a small but ably-managed one, as is evident from the continued prosperous condition of the people who, during the year paid their dues punctually, and from the fact that, though a regular programme of relief works is maintained, there has not yet been any necessity to open such works, as the labouring classes are never under the pangs of real hardship. The report gives prominence to a grievance under which the State suffers at the hands of the Abkari Department of the Government of Bombay. The management of the country liquor farm of the State, it is stated, was given over to the British Government at its request for a period of six years for an annual amount of Rs. 22,635 from 1st April, 1909:—

"The period expired on 31st March 1915. Sirkar Nawab Saheb Bahadur regrets to say that till the 27th March 1915 no definite or satisfactory reply was received to his letter No. 14 of 30th January 1914 in which he had stated the strong objections he had to a renewal of the lease to Government on the old terms. As there was no time to discuss the new terms offered, which he also regrets to say in no way met or explained his objections, he reluctantly agreed to give the Abkari management for another year, on condition that he was paid the actual revenues derived, and no deduction was made for establishment charges."

Obviously the Abkari Department is trying to curtail the rights and privileges of the ruler of the State and we trust the Government of Bombay will see that this is stopped and justice is done to the State.

There are 14 boys' and three girls' vernacular schools in the State and it is satisfactory to note that from August, 1915, primary education has been made free throughout the State. The report refers with just pride to the loyalty of the State and the people to the British Crown and to the active part taken in the war by the Nawab whose services as a Field Intelligence Officer on General Tighe's Staff in the action in German East Africa were honourably mentioned in the General's dispatch. There is one point in the report to which we should like to call the attention of the ruler of the State. It is stated that the Dewan of the State also worked as District Magistrate and Judicial Commissioner throughout the year. This combination of functions is wrong in principle and cannot be expected to work as efficiently and satisfactorily as is desirable in the interests of the people.

Notes of the Day.

The Leper Danger.

An important matter in connection with the health of the city comes up for discussion at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and, in view of its vital relation to the health of the city the Corporation should devote to it their most serious attention. The report submitted by the Municipal Commissioner regarding the presence of vagrant lepers in Bombay reveals a state of affairs which constitutes a grave danger to the health of the city. The unrestricted manner in which these lepers are allowed to move about in even the busiest thoroughfares of the city should be a slur on the health authorities of any city. Every morning, and especially on Sunday mornings, the Indian quarters of the town simply hum with these unfortunates.

Nothing Practical Done.

This problem of vagrant lepers has become a hardy annual and it is very disappointing that, notwithstanding the frequent complaints made by the public, no practical steps have as yet been taken to meet the evil. Resolutions the public have had by scores, but nothing practical done, with the result that the lepers continue to move about the city as they like, endangering public health. The Municipal Commissioner in his report unconcernedly remarks, that it is not likely, though Government have been informed that the lepers can again be removed to the Asylum. The mofussil towns would seem to be better off in this respect as something practical appears to be done there to cope with the evil. The result, however, is that these leper beggars, finding mofussil towns rather hot places for them, flock to more hospitable Bombay. It is to be hoped the City Fathers will deal with the question in a practical fashion. One has the utmost pity for these wretched people, but it is no kindness to them and dangerous to others to allow them to wander about the streets.

Precept and Practice.

To the average human being there are, perhaps, few temptations so seductive as that of seeing oneself in print as the censor of the public. But like all vanities, this vanity, too, has its pitfalls,—and woe to the unfortunate being who falls into these pitfalls of his own creation! A few days ago, a successful merchant,—who will be nameless,—wrote a long letter on "India's War Finance" to a contemporary, giving the public a bit of advice born apparently of his experience. In the course of which he said:

"We will talk of retrenchment, but have we ever put into practice what we have been preaching? All luxuries, parties, caste-dinners on deaths and marriages should be suspended, until the war is over, and the country is prosperous. All the rich should set an example to the poor."

The Hand That Rocks the Cradle.

Another correspondent has sent us a letter by way of a commentary on the former with the addition of a few unfortunate facts that have happened in the interval. The correspondent states:

"The wedding of the youngest son of ..... (the original correspondent) was celebrated here on the 28th instant (yesterday), with all its usual accompaniments. Not one, but two were the caste-dinners given on a liberal scale (in rivalry with his 'vehevai's' caste-dinners), in honor of the occasion. This, I believe, amounts in the .....'s opinion to what is called 'putting preaching into practice.' And this recalls to my mind a good old saying that 'one bad example spoils many good precepts.'"

Our correspondent significantly adds: "....."'s example proves to the very hilt that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,—in small as well as big matters." And at this we may leave the matter.

Residential Schools.

The question of having a central residential college for the Parsis still hangs fire, but it is satisfactory to note that in the meantime some Hill schools are admirably serving this purpose. The annual report of one such institution,—the Panchgani Parsi High School,—shows that excellent results have been obtained. Indian residential schools on hill stations are of very recent growth, and they need every encouragement. The Panchgani Parsi High School, which was established in 1908, has been doing very useful work for the Indian student community in general and the Parsi in particular. Panchgani, with its elevation of 4,300 feet above sea level and its equable climate all the year round, enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest health resorts in this Presidency. The number of students on the roll of this institution at present is eighty-one, of whom no less than sixty-seven are boarders. The School has a Students' Cadet Corps, affiliated to the Poona Volunteer Rifles, and the Cadets receive training in military drill and shooting under a Sergeant Instructor deputed for the purpose from Headquarters. The importance of visual instruction has been uppermost in the minds of the Principals, who have gone a step further than the heads of similar institutions and have introduced cinematography in the school curriculum, cinema programmes of educative value being shown. The School has an adequate staff of experienced teachers, and the sound training that is given in this institution is testified to by the fact that it obtained eighteen successes out of twenty-six at the different public examinations last year. Religious training also forms part of the school curricula, and lectures on religion, morality etc., are delivered weekly.

A Fatal Remedy.

It is refreshing to find from the Government Review of the annual report of educational progress in the United Provinces that in some respects the local Government is alive to the slow progress hitherto made. "The number of girls attending schools," says the Review, "rose from 59,107 to 60,744. Unfortunately the progress which these figures reveal is essentially illusory. The real increase has been in the lower primary classes and there has been no corresponding advance in the higher stages." The net result of these girls who have received primary education being unable to derive any benefit by a further prosecution of study in the secondary or the higher stage is that, what little smattering of education they may have obtained, is ultimately wasted on them. The Government of Sir James Meston, after making a gratuitous assumption that it is the absence of any real demand and the reluctance of parents to keep their daughters longer in the schools which contribute to this failure, proposes a remedy which is increasingly finding favour with Government in every province, namely, that of cutting the sources of supply at the root altogether: Thus we are told "the best results are likely to be obtained by the concentration of resources now dissipated to little purpose on the development of schools in the localities where something like a real demand is to be found." The result of such policy, if it is adopted, will be that those who need education most will be deprived of it because the Government thinks they do not want it! On the other hand, instead of tampering with primary schools, the real remedy would be to increase the facilities as well as the attractions such as those of scholarships in regard to secondary education.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH ADVANCING

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

SIR E. GREY ON SUBMARINE WARFARE.

The Turks have abandoned their positions on both sides of the Tigris at Sheikh-Saad, which is 25 miles down the stream from Kut-el-Amara. The British Force is advancing.

An eye-witness in Mesopotamia giving a graphic description of the battle, says that nothing could exceed the gallantry of the British troops. Individuals with wide experience of fighting in France, he adds, experienced no better rifle fire at the same range in that campaign.

Sir Edward Grey has sent a crushing reply to an impudent Note from the Austro-Hungarian Government asking for special precautions for the safety of the repatriated Austrians from India on board the Golconda, against submarine attacks.

Sir Edward Grey, in refusing to take special procautions, says that if they suffer from a submarine attack, the responsibility must solely rest on those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary method of warfare.

Continued desperate fighting is reported from Montenegro, Austrian offensive failed at certain points but the Montenegrins were forced to retire to the left bank of the River. Lim.

The latest report from Champagne confirms the news that French artillery, trench defence and counter-attacks rendered completely abortive an important enemy attack with at least three divisions.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said that he would not assent to an enquiry on the Dardanelles operations.

Mr. Redmond has announced that the Nationalists would not further oppose the Compulsion Bill.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution that in view of the increasing power of the Allies, the Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon entertained to tea, about 200 members of the Parsi, Hindu, Jewish and Cosmopolitan Divisions of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Association, at Government House, yesterday. The men, under Mr. H. G. Clark, arrived about 5 p.m. and were received by their Excellencies They were shown over the grounds and treated to refreshments. The Governor's Band was in attendance.

Lady Willingdon yesterday paid a visit to the Maternity Home, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Lionel Davidson, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras, will be the official representative from Madras on the Imperial Legislative Council.

BRITISH ADVANCING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF SHEIKH-SAAD.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AT SHEIKH SAAD.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY EYE-WITNESS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Turks have abandoned their positions on both sides of the river at Sheikh-Saad. Our force is advancing.

The following message dated 11th January has been received from an Eye-witness in Mesopotamia:—

General Aylmer's advance up the Tigris to join hands with General Townshend at Kut-al-Amrah has met with very stubborn resistance and heavy fighting occurred on January 7th and 8th near Sheikh Saad, 23 miles down the stream of Kut-al-Amrah. General Aylmer's leading troops under General Younghusband left Ali-al-Gharbi on January 4th proceeding up both the banks of the Tigris. On January 5th our cavalry came in touch with the Turkish advanced troops on the right bank and the Turks were discovered in considerable strength astride the river at Sheikh Saad. On 6th January our infantry attacked and entrenched in front of the enemy position on the right bank.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

The following morning our cavalry got in behind the trenches on the enemy's extreme right flank and accounted for the whole battalion of over 550 prisoners (Arabs and Turks), including 16 officers, Two mountain guns were taken. Our own casualties among the infantry were heavy.

ADVANCE FROM ALI-AL-GHARBI.

On the 6th the remainder of General Aylmer's force advanced from Ali-al-Gharbi and on the 7th a simultaneous action was fought on the left bank in connection with the attack on the right bank already mentioned. At 2 o'clock our force came under heavy rifle and maxim fire from the Turkish trenches at 1,200 yards.

The flatness and uniform mud colour of the ground and the haze dissolving at points into a mirage make for invisibility. The Turkish trenches were well concealed, while their artillery was active.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ENVELOPING MOVEMENTS.

Late in the afternoon their cavalry attempted an enveloping movement on our right, but our artillery turned them. Their infantry were too strong to be dislodged and our troops entrenched at night in positions they held at a distance of from two to seven hundred yards.

A GALLANT ATTACK.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our attack. Individuals with wide experience of fighting on the western front in France said they had experienced no hotter rifle fire at the same range in that campaign. Many of our casualties were slight wounds, mostly rifle fire, a number of Martini Henry, some shrapnel. Some of the troops arrived at Ali-al-Gharbi direct from the base, advanced the next morning, a march of 25 and entered action on the second day after taking field.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH OPPOSED TO AN ENQUIRY

LONDON, Jan. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that any acceptance of a ministerial resignation would be promptly intimated to the House.

He deprecated at present the discussion on Sir Ian Hamilton's report, and would not assent to an enquiry on the Dardanelles operations.

COMPULSION BILL.

NATIONALISTS NOT TO OPPOSE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond announced that the Nationalists would not further oppose the Compulsion Bill.

EXCLUSION OF IRELAND

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY

LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the House of Commons Captain O'Neill said that the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was a great humiliation and disgrace.

Mr. Walter Long said that the long controversy over the Bill was practically ended. With reference to the exclusion of Ireland, the Cabinet had weighed every possible point and believed that the essentials of the Bill would command the largest measure of consent possible. It had been decided in the interests of the country as a whole to exclude Ireland.

INTERNED AUSTRIANS IN INDIA.

REPATRIATION OF FAMILIES.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY TO AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Foreign Office has received a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy, relative to the intended repatriation on board the Golconda of wives and children of the Austrians interned in India. The husbands had requested the United States Consul in Bombay to see that the ship bore distinct signs denoting its purpose and that everything should be done to secure its safety. The Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy in Vienna, forwards these reports adding that it will hold Britain responsible for the lives of passengers, 'the majority of whom are better-class people.'

AUTHOR OF SUBMARINE DANGER.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he was astonished that the Austro-Hungarian Government, who i sone of the authors of the submarine danger, should ask Britain to take special precautions to protect this ship against submarine attack. Moreover, he is at a loss to know why 'better-class people' should be more entitled to protection from submarine than other non-combatants.

INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR OWN POLICY.

Sir Edward Grey points out that the only danger threatening these passengers is one for which Germany and Austria-Hungary are alone responsible. By asking for special precautions to protect their own subjects on board a British vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Government recognise what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy and admit that the Lusitania, the Persia and other sinkings were not the result of casual brutalities by submarine officers but a part of the settled and premeditated policy of enemy Government.

NO PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

The reply concludes:—Government does not propose to take precautions for these subjects which it does not take on behalf of British subjects. If they suffer from a submarine attack, the responsibility must solely rest on those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary method of warfare.

UNDESIRABLE ENEMY ALIENS

ORDERED TO REMOVE THEMSELVES FROM INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

In pursuance of a Government of India notification, ten Germans, eleven German and Austrian women and two German Missionaries residing in Bengal have been ordered to remove themselves from British India.

SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS IN GERMANY.

SITUATION REPORTED TO BE SERIOUS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post," telegraphs that Germans admit that they are in desperate need of certain foodstuffs, in consequence of the British blockade. American opinion, he says, inclines to regard the German food question in a very serious light.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A Lloyd's telegram from Malta says that the British cargo steamer Clan Macfarlane was sunk on the afternoon of December 30th.

The chief and second officers, the chief, second, fourth and fifth engineers, and eighteen lascars were picked up and landed at Malta to-day.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

BOMBARDMENT OF LOVCEN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.

A Montenegrin communiqué says that extremely violent fighting has occurred at Lepenatz, positions being captured and lost several times. Finally, we remained masters of the ground. Our losses were appreciable, the enemy's considerable.

Violent Austrian attacks in the direction of Epekrughovo were everywhere repulsed. There was violent bombardment of Lovcen, all the forts and mobile batteries in Boochi di Cattaro as well as cruisers participating.

A Montenegrin communiqué states that after desperate fighting the enemy occupied Turiak and we withdrew to positions left of Lesnitza.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON IPEK FRONT.

MONTENEGRINS EVACUATE BEARNE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

A Montenegrin communiqué records continued desperate fighting on the Ipek front where although the enemy has been repeatedly repulsd with enormous loss, the Montenegrins have been obliged to evacuate Bearne.

Austrian offensive failed against Rogoro and Moikavatz, but after retaking Turiak, the Montenegrins were forced to retire to the left bank of the river Lim.

The Austrians made furious attacks for several days on the Mount Lovocen covered by warships and the fort at Cattaro. They succeeded by the aid of gas in occupying Kuk and Rastatz. The fighting is proceeding.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A Montenegrin communiqué says there has been further desperate fighting on all fronts. On the northern and eastern fronts the enemy was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses, especially in the vicinity of Berane and Rugovo, where they lost two machine guns.

A battle is raging on the Herzgovinian front. The Austrians brought up twenty-three battalions and eighty guns and a great number of machine guns. All their assaults were repulsed.

The Austrians continue a violent attack on Mount Lovcen. We recaptured an important position at Kuk, but were unable to retain in.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTION AND TRANSFER.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Prince Alexander of Teck has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Brevet-Colonel, temporary Major-General R. H. Butler has been gazetted Deputy Chief of the General Staff in succession to Colonel, temporary Major-General, Whigham.

ST. GEORGES BYE-ELECTION.

SIR GEORGE REID ELECTED UNOPPOSED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Sir George Reid, retiring High Commissioner for Australia, has been elected unopposed for St. Georges, Hanover Square, in place of Sir Alexander Henderson who has been created a peer.

DEATH OF MR. ALLAN MCGREGOR.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The death of Mr. Allan McGregor, Chairman of the Glen Line is announced.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11.

The Transvaal gold output for 1915 amounted to £38,627,461 sterling, an increase of £3,039,306 sterling over the pervious year.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH ARTILLERY

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Jan. 11.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Fresh intelligence from Champagne confirms the news that our artillery, trench defence and counter-attacks rendered completely abortive an important enemy attack with at least three divisions.

DRIVEN FROM OBSERVATION POSTS.

Our counter-attacks and grenade fighting last night have driven the Germans from the observation posts which they had been holding except for a small rectangle where they are holding out with difficulty.

Our fire, particularly that of the artillery, inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

STRONG RECONNAISSANCE FORCE DECIMATED.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

A communiqué says: A strong German reconnaissance force in the region of Ribecourt was decimated.

French artillery considerably damaged the enemy's works south-east of Rheims.

There were artillery operations in Champagne and Argonne.

INDIAN HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Sir Walter Lawrence, Commissioner for Indian hospitals, reports that no serious charge has been brought against any patient or convalescent in England or France.

BOMBAY NO. 1 AIRPLANE IN ACTION.

ENEMY AVIATIKS PUT TO FLIGHT.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

His Excellency the Governor has received the following information from the War Office through the Over-Seas Club regarding the Airplane "Bombay No. 1" which was presented by Sir Shapurji Broacha:—

"A hostile machine approached, flying at a little over 8,000 feet. The "Bombay No. 1" climbed and approached, discharging one drum, whereupon the Aviatik disappeared in the direction of the enemy's lines.

On another occasion an Albatross was seen about 500 feet above and about 700 feet in front. The "Bombay No. 1" fired one drum, when the hostile machine went away over the enemy's lines."

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CREDIT.

HEAVY DEPRECIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The "Statesman's" special cable states:—A French official wireless message states that depreciation in German and Austrian credit is further accentuated. Zurich banks are declining Austrian bank notes at official rates of 60 francs per hundred kronen and are refusing to advance more than 10 per cent. on German railway securities.

Germans at Christiania are vainly endeavouring to obtain advances of 50 per cent. on German stock. This desperate attempt to obtain credit in neutral countries, an official wireless message adds, is failing completely, the Norwegian Bank refusing any transactions whatever.

At the Hague the German 'mark' equivalent of the English shilling has depreciated 33 per cent., while the Austrian krone, roughly equivalent in peace time of a French franc, has depreciated as much as 48 per cent.

MR. MONTAGU'S PROMOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Samuel Montagu has been appointed Cnancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the Cabinet. He retains his post as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

WAR AND THE DOMINIONS.

CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF ALLIES.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hewins moved that in view of the increasing power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Imperial Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

Mr. Runciman, in reply, said if the Empire husbanded its resources and outlasted the enemy, then an almost irreparable disaster would befall Germany. He was of opinion that as the Dominions were determined to raise revenue to foster industries in their own way, we must dismiss the idea of free trade within the Empire, and he thought the same regarding the formation of a zollverein including the Allies. Nevertheless he was prepared to make any arrangement to end the war successfully.

The Empire was capable of recuperating faster than other countries, consequently we must aid our Allies in future. It must be made clear when peace was signed that Germany would never again be permitted to make economic war on her neighbours. A good deal had been done in developing the trade in which Germany formerly had a monopoly.

Mr. Runciman emphasised the necessity for improving research and educational methods, and for the extension of commercial banking. The Board of Trade was looking ahead, and in some matters would have to seek co-operation of the Dominions. There had been nothing more wholehearted than the support which the Dominions had given in the supply of metals. As regarded shipping, no privilege should be given which was not enjoyed by our ships.

Mr. Hewins' resolution was adopted without a division.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH TWO SUBMARINES.

BRITISH STEAMER CAPTAIN'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

In connection with the submarine danger in the Mediterranean several ships have had exciting; experiences and in his connection the experience of a British ship, which recently arrived at Alexandria, is well worth recording. Not far out from the port it met two hostile submarines which ordered it to heave. The Captain was, however, in no mood to obey and began at once to fire at them. The submarines returned his fire and manoeuvered for position, but the Captain cleverly evaded all attempts to torpedo his ship. After a time the British ship was left with only four shots; with one of these one of the submarines was hit fair and square and she forthwith blew up; another shot went wide; the third, however, hit the other submarine which instantly disappeared. It is to be presumed she was badly damaged.

The captain of the British steamer continued his voyage to Alexandria after this very narrow escape, which was entirely due to his bravery and skilful seamanship and on arrival at the port a handsome reward was given to him and his crew by the owners.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA AND MR. B. PETIT.

CAXTON HALL MEETING OF PARSIS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree presided at a meeting of members of the Parsi community in England at Caxton Hall, at which resolutions expressing regret at the deaths of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Bomanji Petit were passed.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain A. E. Harry, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Clapham, East Yorkshires.

DIED OF WONDS.

Second-Lieut. H. Wood, Royal Fusiliers.

WONDED.

Major A. A. Crookshank, Engineers.
Captain G. C. Shipster, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. O. Seager, Middlesex.
Lieutenant M. A. Swan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. E. Bencetrower, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. S. A. Harper, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Rutledge, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Whitaker, Shropshires.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

VIOLET REILLY CROSS-EXAMINED.

MARIE'S VISIT TO RANGASWAMY'S BREWERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 12.

At the further hearing of the Coonoor abduction case, yesterday, Miss Adolphine Reilly, examined by the Public Prosecutor, deposed that her sister Marie was 18 on last December. Violet Reilly stayed at the Cottage in April and May and after she left, something was working on Marie's mind. Marie left home on the 11th August. Witness searched for her and getting no information, went to Madras, Mysore and Bangalore. About the end of August, witness got Marie's address, sent to her by Mrs. Rencontre from Madras. On the 8th September witness with the police rescued Marie from Mrs. Newman's. Mrs. Quinn was present on that occasion. The day after the rescue, witness and Marie went to apologise to Superintendent Loveluck.

Witness then gave details of the abduction. Marie told witness that the accused had seduced her after administration of drink by Mrs. Newman. After this Marie attempted to leave Connemara, but Mrs. Newman took away her clothes and kept her in night dress after that attempt. She was also locked in the godown for three days. On the 23rd September Mrs. Newman called on witness and said, "Take my word, Marie will run away again." On the 24th, witness went to Mr. Walker and the complaint was dictated partly by her and partly by Mr. Walker. On the 25th the witness first made mention of rape to the Superintendent and Inspector. She mentioned this to a priest before complaining.

MARIE'S CONFESSION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said:—"Marie is dear to me and confidence between us is complete. Marie left on two occasions unknown to witness. The second time she went to Ootacamund over little misunderstanding. Witness report this to the Sub-Inspector. Witness did not remember receiving any letter from Miss Blackwell, intimating that Marie was in hospital nor did she reply stating that hospital was the best place for her. Marie walked to Ootacamund with her luggage on that occasion. Witness did not enquire from the cobbler regarding Marie but preferred to search for her in Madras, Bangalore and Mysore while the bird was sitting just round the bush. There was nothing in Marie's letter to Miss Decloset according to Mrs. Rencontre's information that Marie's step-aunt was fooling with a man. Marie told witness that her step-aunt had come to Connemara twice. On the day of rescue witness spoke to Mrs. Newman for five minutes in Mrs. Quinn's hearing. The Sub-Inspector opened the door without any difficulty and no key was necessary. Marie did not make the statement "I will not come home; you did not treat me well"; neither did witness reply "How can you tell such lie; I did treat you well." On the day after the rescue Marie went to Sim's Park to apologise to the gentleman she had injured. She smacked the Sub-Inspector but apologised to the Superintendent. Witness was not aware that Marie had just contradicted every word but one in the statement she had made to the Inspector. Witness was a Roman Catholic, went to confession and spoke the truth. Marie confessed regularly. Two weeks after the 8th September between the 8th and 22nd September, Father Bechu called and conversed with Marie. Dr. Aohutan examined Marie on the 9th September. He did not make a written report. No police or Magistrate ever asked if a doctor had examined Marie. Marie cannot speak a sentence of Tamil. Witness was not aware that Marie had written a love letter to Rungan or that she solicited 70 or 80 rupees from the accused or that she wrote to Cochin's Agent or any other letters to various people. At this point the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Norton proceeds to Coonoor on Friday afternoon to make local inspection.

A PATCHED UP LETTER.

LATER.

Before to-day's proceedings of the Coonoor abduction case commenced, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Iyer for the Crown said to the Judge that a false impression had got abroad that the letter published on Monday and dictated by Mr. Norton to Marie Reilly was a genuine letter. Mr. Iyer asked that the defence should make a statement regarding that letter.

Mr. Norton: "I am not going to make any statement of any sort about that letter."

His Honour remarked that it would be left to the press. His own impression was that it was a patched up letter.

Mr. Ramaswmy Iyer for the defence then proceeded with the cross-examination of Miss Adolphine Reilly.

Witness deposed: "I do not know Mrs. Newman except as a pupil in the Convent. I did not ask Marie what was troubling her before abduction nor why she was so friendly with Violet during her Ooty visit Cecila worked prior to 1912 with my parents. One of the dresses charged for by Mrs. Newman, was put on Marie on the day of rescue. I never gave Mrs. Newman cocoa, cakes or cabbages. When Mrs. Newman came to see me I did not rate about her conduct to Marie. I do not remember using a rod on Marie. I might have given her a tap on the back for forgetfulness. Mr. Loveluck came to Mr. Walker's office on the 24th while the complaint was being written. He asked us a few questions. I met him again by accident as I was leaving Mr. Walker's office. I gave him the complaint in a cover. He was accompanied by Inspector Wilkins."

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor witness said: "I only thought Marie expected special treatment."

"A BULLY AND A ROUGH."

Miss Violet Reilly then entered the box and on the Public Prosecutor asking if she was to be examined in camera the court asked the witness if she wished to be examined in camera and on her expressing a wish to be so examined, the court was cleared.

Violet Reilly after her statement-in-chief, in cross-examination to Mr. Norton deposed: "I am 24. Intimacy with Rungaswamy was continued for eight years. He said he was fond of me and I believed him. I was fond of him and willing to marry him although I knew he had a wife and two children. I would not lend myself to procure him a mistress to supplant myself. Materially as well as sentimentally I would not have assisted Rungaswamy to get another girl. In March and April I stayed at the Cottage I honestly believed Marie was entitled to her father's property. My suggestion regarding Marie's leaving house was based on the fact that she was ill treated and beaten by Adolphine. Terry is a bully and rough with Marie. I suggested Marie should work to help her on in the world. I told Rungaswamy she was unhappy and ill-treated at home."

Witness then identified all letters in Marie's writing and continued: "I stayed at Alta Chambers, Ooty, till September continuously. I gave Marie an open invitation to Ooty but made no appointment to meet at Craigmore nor did I meet her there. In June I met Marie casually in a rickshaw in Ooty. She had gone to Rungaswamy's brewery. Rungaswamy came and told me so and drove me in a car to her. I found her opposite the brewery in a rickshaw. I walked up to her with Rungaswamy. I asked her why she had come to Rungaswamy. She said she did not want to return home. Rungaswamy told me in Marie's presence Marie wanted him to take her down to Madras in his car. He told her to go home. I took her to Mr. Mitchell's."

A DESTROYED DIARY.

Continuing Miss Violet Reilly said:—"I wired to her sister and she came up that very day. It is not true that Adolphine slept at Mitchell's that night. Rungaswamy did not accompany. I wanted her to go back by the three o'clock train. She refused and I asked Rungaswamy to get a carriage to take her down. Even then she refused and I took her to Mitchell's. She had blistered feet. She told me she had been in hospital a day. She said she walked from Coonoor. She had shoes. I know Mali Rungan. Marie speaks Tamil better than me. Mali Rungan was near Marie when she was near the brewery. Marie knew of my intimacy with Rungaswamy. In August I was in the Alta Chambers. I kept a diary but destroyed it after I was arrested. On 11th August morning I sent a boy to Alamelu at Coonoor. That morning I arrived at Coonoor from Ooty. From West's shop I sent a 'chokra' I found there, to Alamelu. I told him in Tamil to call 'ayah.' She came at about ten o'clock. That was the first time I had spoken to her in connection with this matter. I never sent any message previous to the 11th August to Marie. I did not say on what day the carriage would be ready. After sending the message I went to Ooty in Rungaswamy's car reaching at 2-30. Rangaswamy fixed arrangement about the carriage a week before the 11th August in a casual statement. I cannot say why the 11th August was selected. I first went to Star Villa in the afternoon of the 12th. I had tea. No whisky was served. I did not see Marie drink whisky and water that day. I wished Marie to stay at Star Villa till she got some work. It is not true I went to Connemara Cottage with Rungaswamy. On the 24th September Rungaswamy told me Marie had been rescued. I was arrested at Alta Chambers by the District Superintendent of Police. He said I was arrested because Marie had been deceitfully taken away for improper proposes. He said the charge was against Mrs. Newman and myself. He told me to go to the sub-jail and took me in his car. I was in a square for one hour. It then began to rain and I was given a seat in the Sub-Magistrate's room. Inspectors Wilkins and Mitchell were there. When the Superintendent came back I made a statement. I do not remember if the Superintendent mentioned Rungaswamy's name. Up to the time I was asked to make a statement, I was locked up."

WITNESS FAINTS.

At this stage witness fainted after giving the answer "I said to the Superintendent that it was at Rungasamy's request I did this." Continuing she deposed.—"Mr. Marshall stood bail for me. He had been in police. No charge has been preferred against me. I do not know what has become of that matter. Mr. Wilkins accompanied me to Mr. Walker's office and then the Superintendent took me to the District Magistrate. Only the Superintendent was present when I made my statement to the District Magistrate."

After a short cross-examination by Mr. Ramasamy Iyengar and re-examination the Court asked the witness:—"Can you tell me why that question about talking to the District Superintendent of Police worried you so much?"

Answer:—"Because I was so tired."

A water woman was the next witness.

At the end of Violet Reilly's evidence the following Court questions were put:—

Was it your idea about the property?—I told Rungaswamy and spoke to him. He did not put it into my head.

The water woman Alamelu in her examination denied many of the statements she had made in the lower court.

Mrs. Clapp was examined and cross-examined and deposed to the same effect as in the lower court.

Sergt. Lines gave formal evidence.

Mr. Honeywell, the moth catcher, fainted under cross-examination by Mr. Norton.

A telegraph notification says that service telegrams for Basra are subject to serious delay.

TORPEDOED VESSELS.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Among the passengers who arrived at Colombo by the Bibby liner Herefordshire on Monday was Mr. R. C. Cannon, of Colombo, who two months ago left Ceylon as the fourth engineer of the Andrew Weir liner Orteric. This vessel was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean last month. According to Mr. Cannon the Orteric was on her way from South America bound for Alexandria and was 170 miles off the latter port when at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th December she sighted a submarine. The Orteric tried to get away taking a zigzag course when the submarine opened fire on her. The crew and passengers numbering 61 souls behaved as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Many hid behind hatches being ready to get into the boats as soon as practicable. In the meantime two of the Chinese seamen, were killed, one of them having his head blown off, while four were wounded. The submarine had fired about fifty shells and it was getting dark when a torpedo settled the fate of the ship which in a few minutes began to sink. The Orteric had of course sent out distress signals and the P. and O. Morea, now a hospital ship, which was not far off, came to the rescue of the crew and passengers who were able without any accident to get into the boats. The survivors were picked up at about 7-30 p.m. and taken to Alexandria. There were no ladies or children on board. Besides Mr. Cannon there were only ten other Europeans, one of them being a passenger from the west coast of America. The interesting fact is that the captain of the steamer was on his way to meet his wife at Alexandria. It was not ascertained whether it was a German or Austrian submarine that sunk the Orteric. The crew of the submarine, Mr. Cannon says, looked very young fellows. From Alexandria Mr. Cannon went on to Port Said and there joined the Herefordshire. She had no guns on board.

THE YASAKA MARU.

The Dutch steamer Tambera which arrived at Colombo shortly before noon on Monday brought the first hand details regarding the sinking of the Yasaka Maru. On board this vessel were several of the survivors.

One of them, Dr. Mendis, who returned from England after obtaining the British qualifications, said it was at 10 minutes to 3 in the afternoon of the 21st December when a terrific explosion shook the Yasaka Maru from stem to stern and brought everybody to the reality that the steamer had been torpedoed. We were taken quite unawares. Most of the passengers were either reading, playing cards or resting. We had been chased by a submarine the previous night but changing our course escaped her. The impression on board was that our movements were made known to the submarine which attacked us the following day by a neutral vessel following us. The submarine apparently was lying in wait for us and we saw no signs of her till after the explosion when she was seen above the water a few yards from our sinking vessel. The torpedo struck the Yasaka Maru in the forepart. There was no panic. The captain acted with calm judgment and the crew behaved admirably. Ten lifeboats which had been provisioned, were lowered with all possible despatch but without any confusion and the boats were all clear of the vessel before she went down at the end of 30 minutes, the submarine remaining above the water till such time and then disappearing. Dr. Mendis says that the nationality of the submarine was unknown and it took no part whatever in the rescue work.

The Yasaka Maru which was torpedoed within 80 miles of Port Said, wirelessed for help and reply was received from Port Said that a vessel was coming to rescue. The boats kept drifting till dusk when a Dutch vessel was sighted but the steamer took no notice of the signals and left the unfortunate survivors to their fate. It was not till 1 a.m. the following day that a French destroyer arrived and took the passengers and crew on board. Port Said was reached at 10 o'clock in the morning and the passengers which included 54 women and 15 children together with the crew, were comfortably housed at the expense of the steamship company. Dr. Mendis says that too much credit cannot be given to the captain, officer and the crew of the Yasaka Maru for the splendid discipline shown and the promptitude with which they acted in the situation that seemed to unnerve everybody. Nothing could be saved and most of the passengers got into boats with only the clothes they had on. It was impossible to describe the experience on the explosion occurring and the scenes which followed at Port Said. The greatest kindness was shown to the survivors and the best was made of the position in which they were so suddenly placed. Dr. Mendis says that the majority of the passengers for the Far East stayed behind to travel by a French boat which would take them direct to their destination.

Mr. Clanville Senevitratue and another Ceylon man on the torpedoed steamer said that the Japanese crew were very smart in lowering the boats and went about it as though they were at their usual practice. Mr. Senevitratue was able to save only two handbags containing a few clothes.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 12.

In the conspiracy case to-day most of the time was spent in the cross-examination of Mr. Sands. Replying to Mr. Chatterjee he said before Bhibhuti's statement he had no materials to ask the Government who were almost more exacting than a Court of law regarding the standard of proof, to institute a case under sections 121 or 121-A against the members of the Y. M. A. The case stands adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO COMRADES ABROAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The following telegrams despatched on Christmas Day from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief conveying the greetings of the Army in India to their comrades of the Navy and the Army elsewhere, are published with the replies thereto:—

TO COMRADES OF THE GRAND FLEET.

To Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commanding the Grand Fleet:—

"The army in India send their heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory to their comrades of the Grand Fleet."

From Sir John Jellicoe:—"Officers and men of the Grand Fleet most grateful for the kindly Christmas greetings and wishes of their comrades of the army in India. Their admiration for the achievements of the representatives of that army is unbounded."

TO COMRADES AT HOME.

To the Secretary, War Office:—"The army in India send their heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory to their comrades at Home."

From Lord Kitchener:—"On behalf of the troops at Home I thank you and the army in India most warmly for your kind message. Please accept our best wishes. We fully appreciate how much India has done and is doing for the cause."

TO COMRADES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

To General Sir Douglas Haig, Commanding British Expeditionary Force, France and Belgium:—"The army in India send their heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory to their comrades in France and Belgium."

From Sir Douglas Haig:—"The army in France send grateful thanks to their comrades in India for their Christmas greetings which they heartily reciprocate and for their good wishes of speedy victory which they hope will be soon fulfilled."

TO COMRADES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

To General Sir John Nixon, Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force D:—

"Please convey on my behalf to the force under your command the heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory from the army in India to yourself and all ranks."

From Sir John Nixon:—"Your Excellency's kind and cheerful message of greeting and good wishes has inspired all ranks with a renewed sense of encouragement. To yourself and the army in India our sincerest thanks and heartiest wishes for the new year."

TO COMRADES IN EGYPT.

To Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the forces in Egypt:—(1) "The army in India send their heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory to their comrades in Egypt."

(2) "Will you please convey to General Officer commanding Mediterranean force the heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory from the army in India to their comrades at Salonika in the Dardanelles and elsewhere in the Mediterranean."

From Sir John Maxwell:—"All ranks in Egypt greet their comrades in arms on land and sea with hearty wishes for speedy victory."

TO COMRADES IN EAST AFRICA.

To Major General Tighe, commanding the forces in East Africa:—

"The army in India send their heartiest greetings and wishes for speedy victory to their comrades in East Africa."

From Major General Tighe:—"The forces in East Africa thank you very much for your message and heartily reciprocate your wishes."

THANKS FOR THE KING'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

With reference to the Indian Army order of 25th December, the following message from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King is published for information:—

"Would ask you to express to H. M. the King the respectful thanks of the army in India for his Majesty's most gracious Christmas message."

MAJOR W. DONALD SMITH.

RETURN TO MADRAS ON SICK LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Major W. Donald Smith of the 11th Welsh, who arrived in Madras yesterday on sick leave, is progressing satisfactorily and is looking forward to his early return to active service. Stiffness in his arm which necessitates his being invalided to India is rapidly disappearing under the beneficent influence of the warm Indian climate. He confesses that at first he greatly disliked the idea of leaving active service, but now recognises the wisdom of the doctor's advice, as it will eventually mean an earlier return to his regiment.

While in England Major Smith was much engaged in recuiting work and spoke to or interviewed many thousands of men, being instrumental in getting a very large number to enlist. In 1914 Major Smith took a team of marksmen to England to compete at Bisley. Of this team ten are already on active service, among them being the Parsi champion Colour Sergeant Neemuchwalla, who after considerable personal sacrifice, is now serving in the Balkans as colour sergeant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. As Major Smith is still on the active list he feels himself precluded from detailing for publication his experiences while on active service.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MESSAGE.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF BOMBAY.

"Bombay Young Men" for January contains the following message to Bombay young men by H. E. Lord Willingdon:—

"The opening of a New Year is at all times and for all men a proper season for thought, for courage and for hope. It is a time for a man to reflect soberly on what his life has hitherto meant to him and what it ought to mean; to estimate his successes and his failures and their causes, and to turn fearlessly to the future with all that it holds for him of temptation, danger, or opportunity. Most especially is this so for young men and in this moment of grave crisis. In times of peace it is mainly the future which makes its call upon the young: to-day it is the present even more insistently than the future. The question you must ask yourselves is: Am I doing, all,—to the last ounce,—that I have it in me to do in my country's hour of need? And you must not be satisfied till you can give a good answer to that question, to yourselves, to your fellow-citizens, and to a tribunal higher than these. If you can do this, I need not, in wishing you Godspeed in the New Year, wish you also courage and hope to encounter all that it may bring to you. You will already have found them for yourselves.

"'Advance—spare not—nor look behind—

"'Plough deep and straight with all your powers.'"

WILLINGDON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Malabar Point, 8th December 1915.

A DELEGATE'S COMPLAINT AGAINST INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave your favour of publishing the following in your esteemed paper.

I took part, for the first time as a delegate, in the Indian Social Conference, during December 1915, and I am sorry to say I have to submit the following complaints against the irregularities which I witnessed.

First that sufficient care was not taken to acquaint the delegates about their meeing for forming the Subjects Committee. I was a delegate and I daily tried my best, during that busy week, by enquiring from friends, to keep myself informed of public engagements. On Wednesday evening too, I made similar enquiries but there was none to inform me of the meeting of delegates of Social Conference. I do not know when and where they met. My address was noted down on the counterpart of the ticket given to me; still no intimation of that meeting was given to me. I asked afterwards an active worker for explanation and he informed me that intimation was given in the press and that was considered sufficient for the purpose. I leave it to you and the public to judge how far this is a correct and sufficient explanation. I know of friends who were enabled *only by an accident* to take part in the meeting. Even with such presence, I would like to know the proportion between the total number of delegates and those present at the meeting under reference.

This brings me to the second complaint that the resolutions were faulty. They omitted altogether the following subjects:—

(1) Unequal marriages.

(2) Progress of education, primary and higher, *among the masses*, and making the same less expensive and compulsory.

(3) Treatment of mendicants, by Poor Law or otherwise, and the question of organisation of charity.

(4) Reduction of expenses as are due to pressure of social opinion or social laws.

Then there was a want of reproduction of wordings of resolutions which were passed during previous sessions of the Conference, and which the delegates were asked, in resolution IX, to confirm without hearing the wordings. The President cared not, to call for votes against the proposition.

But the most irritating part lay in the clumsy numbering of the resolutions and their mutual inconsistency. If I understand correctly (and I wish I were mistaking) the resolution III expresses dissatisfaction at the progress of education among women while resolution last but two expresses satisfaction at the progress of eduction among girls. I, for one, cannot make out from these the attitude of the Conference as regards the progress of female education. I pointed out these defects to the Secretary in writing on the Conference day and later on spoke to him and the President during the recess time but without heed. I am sorry I could not recognise at that time that even the temperance question was ignored.

I would leave it to the public to judge the action of the Secretary of the Conference (Sir Narayan Chandavarkar) in not helping me on the question of compulsory education though it was he who had propped the same question in the Subjects Committee of the Congress, unfortunately without success. I fail to understand why he should press the question on the one institution and not on the other.

I must now come to my third complaint against tampering with the work done by the Subjects Committee. I was told the Committee had decided to appoint Mr. K. M. Munshi as one of the Assistant Secretaries, but his name was omitted in the printed resolution about the same. I was one of those delegates who thereupon resolved to move a formal amendment to add his name. Mr. J. K. Mehta (the energetic Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau) took the lead and due notice was given to the President. Personally I could not take the lead as my throat was hoarse on that day. Eventually the amendment was accepted and the trouble of making unpleasant remarks about the omission was saved. I beg, however, to request the Secretary to inform me and the public as to whether the name of Mr. Devdhar of Satara was similarly recommended by the Subjects Committee and its omission was rectified before it was too late, or whether the recommendations of the Subjects Committee have been improved upon by adding a name or names. I do assert that the Secretary or the President (whoever was responsible for such changes) is not too scrupulous to adhere to the recommendations of the Subjects Committee, because I know of additions made in the list of persons forming the Advisory Committee. There is a significance of this complaint as I shall point out later on.

These irregularities sufficed to induce me and other delegates to move that the work of framing a constitution of the Conference should be taken in hand and as a preliminary step that the advisory committee be requested to do it. Due intimation of the intention to move the amendment with additional names for the Committee, was given but before it could be moved it was accepted with a change that transferred the duty of preparing the draft constitution from the Advisory Committee to the Secretary. I do not know if this change was made with the consent of our leader who proposed to move the amendment or whether he was surprised of it when too late. If he did agree to such a change, it would make me sorry that I had to leave the leadership to him. The Secretaries can be trusted to prepare the draft of the constitution as requested in the resolution passed; but if they do not care to consult the Advisory Committee I am afraid there will be further and unnecessary delay in the final adoption of the constitution. My complaint is that such compromising behind the curtain is not fair play.

I was however ignorant of the change in the amendment when it occurred to me that it would be desirable to include Mrs. Annie Besant in the Committee in order that her experience may be utilised in the preparation of the draft constitution. I gave the President an intimation of my intention to move an amendment to the effect that her name be included in the Committee. I could not dream of any possible objection to my simple and innocent proposition; but now I have to protest, as emphatically as I can, that the President under the advice of the Secretary refused to allow me to move the same on the flimsy plea that her consent was not obtained to include her name. I know for fact that among the additional names accepted by the President, there are some of persons who could not have been consulted during the short time at our disposal after we thought of including them in the Committee. Some of them were possibly too far away at the time. The whole affair has been so confused that hardly five newspapers agree in their report of these amended resolutions and the Secretaries do not seem to care to correct the conflicting reports. I confess I am not yet fully sure as to how the resolutions stand in official records. Under these circumstances, I beg, thus publicly, to justify my conduct in the Conference, as it is likely to be misconstrued. I beg to assert that I am not one of such rowdy persons as would defy the authority of the chair. I hope my youthful enthusiasm for fair progress in the public cause will be found healthy. I am always open to correction. I write this letter, not to create bad feelings but only to see that good may, by Grace of Providence, come out of evil. Begging to be excused for this long letter.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. DAVE.

Kalyan Moti's Chawl, No. 4. Kandawadi, Girgaon.

Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TAXI DRIVER.

CLEANER TAKES OUT A KNIFE.

Mr. B. E. Mathias, Manager of the Griffiths Telegram Company, has complained to the Police that he engaged a taxi at 7 o'clock in the evening and took a drive with some of his friends and returned at 11 p.m. to Colaba near the Military Barracks. The taxi registered a fare of Rs. 24 and when he took out a bundle of notes to make payment, the driver threatened him and the cleaner, it is alleged by the complainant, took out a knife. The complainant was so frightened that he allowed the men, according to his report, to take the whole bundle of the notes, together with some change, which amounted to Rs. 204. The driver then drove away with the car.

FIRE ON S. S. GLENOGLE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The steamer Hing Moh, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Penang brings the news of fire on the Glenogle having lasted 40 hours in spite of the assistance given by a fire-boat in the harbour. It was impossible to shift the cargo. Considerable damage was done to the bridge, the Captain's cabin and midships. When the Hing Moh left for Rangoon on the 5th January attempts were made to tow the Glenogle off the beach and send her to Singapore for necessary repairs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTS

THE COMMISSIONER AFRAID OF FRAUDS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The committee took into consideration the following report from the Sub-Committee appointed by them to consider the suggestion made by the Municipal Commissioner that the accounts of the Schools Committee should pass through the Chief Accountant's Office, as it was "obvious that there must be many opportunities for small frauds."

SCHOOL SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In connection with the budget proposals of the Schools Committee, for the year 1913-14, the following observations were made by the Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his letter dated the 12th November 1912:—

"When I consider the large sums both of receipts and expenditure which now pass through the establishment of the Schools Committee, the expenditure being calculated by the Committee at Rs. 4,69,000 and the receipts at Rs. 66,900, I cannot but feel alarmed at the fact that they are not subjected to the same strict checks as are the other branches of the Municipal Establishments. It is obvious that there must be many opportunities for small frauds among the large establishment employed and there is no reason to believe that the School Masters, many of whom still receive a very low rate of pay, should be trusted not to take these opportunities, any more than the subordinates of other Departments are trusted. I think therefore that the Standing Committee should consider whether it would not be wiser to take steps to make the accounts of the Schools Committee pass through the Chief Accountant's Office and for all receipts to be paid into his office as is done in other branches. This will probably entail some increase in the Chief Accountant's Establishment, which is at present worked up to its full limit, but there can be some corresponding decrease in the Schools Committee Establishment, and if greater safety is to be maintained, a small extra expenditure will be worth incurring."

The Schools Committee were thereupon requested by this Sub-Committee, to whom the Commissioner's letter had been referred for consideration by Standing Committee to favour them with their views on the Commissioner's proposal. From their Secretary's letter, dated the 6th April, 1914, it will be seen that the Schools Committee think that the direct effect, if the Commissioner's suggestion is accepted, would be to place the Schools Committee on the same footing as the other departments of the Municipality which are directly under the Municipal Commissioner, whereas the Schools Committee is an independent body created by the Municipal Act. They point out moreover that the funds placed at their disposal are administered under a proper system of checks and supervision, that there is no such danger as is apprehended by the Commissioner in regard to them, but that they will always be prepared to anxiously consider any suggestions that may be made by the Commissioner or the Standing Committee regarding the maintenance by the Committee of proper checks on their receipts and disbursements.

To assist the Sub-Committee in their deliberations in regard to this question, the Schools Committee were good enough to depute the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to their meetings and the Sub-Committee have been informed by them that the Schools Committee intend looking into their system of accounts so as to see whether any improvements are necessary, that for that purpose they also intend to ask for the assistance of the Chief Accountant through the Commissioner and that after the system that may then be decided upon has been in operation for some time the Committee would have no objection to periodical inspections being made by an Officer deputed by the Corporation with a view to ascertaining whether the system worked satisfactorily. The Sub-Committee consider that if the Schools Committee undertake to examine their system of accounts with the advice of the Chief Accountant and if these accounts are submitted to periodical inspection by a competent Officer the object aimed at will probably be obtained and they think that the Schools Committee should be requested to inform the Standing Committee of the system which they propose to introduce. The Sub-Committee consider it unnecessary at this stage to go into the constitutional aspect of the question.

The report was signed by Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, S. K. Barodawalla, Cowasji Jehangir and Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S REFUSAL.

The following is the letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, referred to above:—

"With reference to your letter, dated 23rd November, 1912, requesting the Schools Committee to favour the Standing Committee with their views on the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner for making the accounts of the Schools Committee pass through the Chief Accountant's Office, I am directed by the Committee to address you as under.

"The direct effect, if the above suggestion is accepted, will be to place the Schools Committee on the same footing as the other departments of the Municipality which are directly under the Municipal Commissioner as their head. The Schools Committee is created by the Municipal Act, and its position and functions are defined by statute. In the exercise of its statutory functions, it is entirely independent of the Commissioner, and it is an entire misconception to approach the consideration of any question connected with it on the analogy of 'other branches' of Municipal administration which are directly under the Commissioner. It will, therefore, be ignoring the legal position of the Committee to give effect to the Commissioner's suggestion and the Committee cannot possibly agree to the same.

"The Committee, however, beg to inform the Standing Committee that the funds placed at their disposal are administered under a proper system of checks and supervision, and there is no such danger as is apprehended by the Commissioner in regard to them. A regular account is kept of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the funds placed at the Committee's disposal, and it is subjected to a close and strict scrutiny by the Municipal Auditors. They examine every item and every voucher, and satisfy themselves that the charges are legitimate and proper. They finally submit their report, which is printed in the Annual Report on the Municipal Administration of Bombay.

"The Commissioner, in support of his suggestion, says "it is obvious that there must be many opportunities for small frauds among the large establishment employed, and there is no reason to believe that the school masters, many of whom still receive a very low rate of pay, should be trusted not to take these opportunities, any more than the subordinates of other departments are trusted." The only amount which the Headmasters handle is the contingent grant of Rs. 3 or 4 per month. They submit an account of the same, from month to month, to the Committee's Office, where it is subjected to the same checks and scrutiny as may be exercised by any other trained and competent agency; and owing to the intimate knowledge and insight into the working of the department gained by the Committee's Office, it is specially qualified for the proper and efficient audit of the accounts.

"The Committee will always be prepared to anxiously consider any suggestions that may be made by the Commissioner or the Standing Committee regarding the maintenance by the Committee of proper checks on their receipts and disbursements. But they regret they cannot possibly accede to the present suggestion, which they feel is subversive of, and is based on a misapprehension of, their position as defined by Statute."

The Standing Committee approved and adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and forwarded a copy to the Municipal Commissioner for information. They also forwarded a copy of the report to the Schools Committee with a request that they would inform the Standing Committee as to the system of accounts they have decided to introduce.

The Committee then adjourned.

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THE NEED OF ENTRAL PROVINCES

DEPUTATION TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

A deputation, headed by the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and consisting of the Hon. Sir Bipin Bose, Raisaheb Thacker of Raipur, Dr. Gour and Dr. Moonje, waited on the Chief Commissioner to-day. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Provincial Conference the resolutions passed by the Conference were laid before the Chief Commissioner, who in his reply said that as head of the administration he was always willing to receive suggestions from the public and promised to transmit the loyalty resolution to H. E. the Viceroy. He expressed his sympathy with what had been said about education and promised to consider the representations about the proposed Central Provinces University and added that the coming budget would contain greater provision for primary education.

On tendering an unconditional apology by the accused Sadroodin Sasansha Dargawala, in the case against him of publishing obscene literature and hurting the religious feelings of other religionists, through a pamphlet named "Arya Samaj Sidhant" Part I, the District Magistrate Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai of Navsari ordered on Monday the case to be withdrawn by the Government. In the latter offence the Dewan did not give the necessary sanction for prosecution on the grounds of the accused's apology.

THE REAL LESSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am afraid the real lessons of the lamentable incidents that marked the All-India Moslem League collapse are apt to be missed. One is that the Moslem Leaguers should lose no time in organising a constitution and framing rules to protect the proceedings from boorish interruption. Surat was a great lesson to the Congress, and the Moslem League should have been forewarned. No political demonstration can be held with dignity or conducted with decorum unless the organisers have the power to enforce discipline on those taking part. The besetting folly of the whole business, is that Congress or League or Conference must be as costly, noisy and demonstrative as possible. Because it is made so costly, visitors in hundreds must be admitted, and all the tag-rag and bob tail crowd out for a fun. It is absolutely the most unseemly thing to do. Time probably was when this diffuse demonstrating was necessary: it is unnecessary now. Time probably was when the number of delegates attending the Congress was an important factor: that stage has long been passed. A quiet conference of a couple of hundred leaders from the different provinces would do far better than the three days' jollification and jejune oratory. I would prohibit visitors altogether, or in the alternative, restrict the attendance within the narrowest limits. The visitors pay for the pandal; the pandal is necessary for accommodating the crowd; both spoil the show and derogate from the dignity of the great convention of the Empire. I submit with the utmost respect that the time has come for a departure to be made from the fussy methods of the past.

Another point. The Congress, in my humble opinion, has made a serious mistake in adopting the so-called amendment of its constitution. The need for this amendment has never been made intelligible to any mind not saturated with jesuitical guile. However, if the Congress has been foolish enough to leave the door wide open for the rowdies and the wreckers, let the League take care that it does provide against that contingency. Surat to the Congress was an impressive enough warning: the warning has been in vain. Let Bombay open the eyes of Moslem Leaguers.—Yours etc.

S. A. R.

SANITATION AND THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest a rapid review of Dr. Harold H. Mann's article in your issue of the 7th instant. Dr. Mann has done us a world of good by calling our attention to the severe sickness and squalid poverty among the 'untouchables' of India. Eight years ago I directed the public attention through the columns of the "Gujarati" to the duty of improving the public health by the adoption of sanitary measures. In our densely populated places the physical condition of its inhabitants, especially those of its poorer classes, has been sadly overlooked. The visitor to any big city in India at once perceives sufficient evidences of its unhealthiness; for though its principal streets are of a superior order, the narrow outlets from them are too numerous to escape attention, and these courts, lanes, and alleys are all of them hotbeds of disease, producing a fearful amount of mortality, which it were a sin to permit longer to rage against the life and happiness of a comparative helpless and numerous section of the community. I have seen cheap lodging-houses in each of which there were five beds and one to three persons unwell. It appeared to me that the air supplied to the inmates of such places did not amount to one-fourth of the *minimum* necessary for the purposes of health. In most cases the streets are neither paved nor furnished with drains, nor swept, the decomposing substances become trodden into, and mixed with the clayey soil, from which, under the influence of a summer sun, the most deadly vapours are constantly eliminated. This is truly a serious state of things, and we are impelled to ask, of what use are our advances in physiological and chemical truths, unless we apply, to their fullest practical extent, their healing influences to the present sources of indescribable evil? Up to the present moment poverty has been disproportionately connected with crime; but why? Are the depressed classes, as a body, ignorant, are they irreligious, are a large number of them dissipated, depraved, drunken, dangerous—who is to BLAME? Are many of them deaf to the voice of reason, and some hardened even against the promptings of natural affection, on whom does the responsibility rest before God and man? On themselves? Born in physical darkness, nurtured in an atmosphere, unillumined by the rays of wisdom, or the pure light of religion, continuing throughout youth ignorant of their moral duties, unprovided by education with those intellectual resources which tend to divert the mind from grosser pleasures, urged by necessities, and exposed to temptations unknown to the more fortunate of their race, they reach maturity—children as regards everything that is good—skilled but in evil. Have the *rich* nothing to do with these things? Assuredly, upon them devolves a great and earnest effort to free society from these fearful evils—and they will find a response in the hearts of the people in proportion to the zeal and earnestness, with which they set about the moral and physical amelioration of the depressed classes.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Junagad, 9th January 1916.

CASTE IN THE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the correspondence by Lex and Lex II in your widely read paper, will you permit me to add a few stray thoughts on the subject of what you rightly call "Caste in the Courts." While a good deal is talked written and boasted about equal opportunities, privileges and rights, it is humiliating to see that while the rich-born mediocre brain can have the right of appearing on the Original side of our High Courts, by passing a nominal test in law in England and attending a few dinners there, the poor young man who could not afford to go there but who may know better law than his more fortunate brother, and is perhaps a far better Advote, should be considered an "Outcast" and "Intruder" in the higher spheres of the legal profession. In reply it may be argued nothing prevents him from being an "Advocate" of the local High Court. But a thought as to the amount of time and money required over and above what the ordinary barrister spends, would at once show that this is imposing prohibitive terms on deserving young men of ordinary means. If Vakils can argue the most intricate cases of unlimited amounts in the Higher Appellate Courts and in the Mofussil Courts, and if they can shine with such distinction on the Original side, as well, in Madras—a Presidency town, and if in their number can be reckoned such jurists of world-wide fame as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Dr. Sundarlal and the several legal luminaries of Madras and elsewhere, one is at a loss to find out why they cannot succeed with equal distinction on the Original sides of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. It is often said that a stay in England equips barristers better for their work. One who has seen barristers and pleaders of equal standing pitted against each other in other Courts, will be highly sceptical about the truth of this exploded theory. The fact no doubt is that this "caste" of barristers with exclusive rights of audience was introduced for the benefit of the European bar, and has been retained for their good. Even those "Vested interests "are fast disappearing now. Litigation on the Original side is made notoriously ruinous for litigants, and it is a trite saying that only the rich can now purchase justice and that at a dear cost. The wiseacres say "better deny justice to some, but don't make litigation cheap." Little thought however is given to the result of this balderdash. Those most in need of justice can have little or no chance of getting it. It is well-known that on the Original side as the Vernacular saying goes "One who wins loses, and the one who loses is ruined." The advocates of the "dual system" opine that a Solicitor or Pleader who has spent months in studying his client's case or rather "brooding" over it as they would have it—is not fitted to properly advocate it, as he does not appreciate the relative importance of points and arguments. It is no use shutting one's eyes to the fact—be it with honest and disinterested motives—that the case is not the Solicitors' or the Pleaders' own, and if lawyers are not ruled by any extraordinary laws of nature, one who has spent months or days over a case should be better fitted to conduct it than the barrister who reads through a cooked-up ready brief often on the last day. British justice is proverbially the pillar of British Rule, but it is being made scandalously dear. The Bengal people by agitation succeeded in getting the Government to accept a resolution for the creation of a City Civil Court at Calcutta as at Madras to minimise the hardships of the "dual system." Shall Bombay alone sleep, lag behind, and be the victim of "caste-ridden" and powerful "vested interests"? Your strong voice would infinitely help the cause of real.—Your etc.

"JUSTICE."

SPIRIT OF UNITY.

WAR CO-OPERATION IN THE DOMINIONS

The formation of a Coalition Government as a war expedient has been adopted so far within the Empire only in the Mother-country and in New Zealand. There has been frank co-operation and consultation both in Canada and in South Africa. The writer of the Australian Section in the "Round Table" draws attention to an interesting method adopted in the Commonwealth to secure something like national agreement on war problems while retaining control and responsibility in the hands of the Government.

"A War Committee has been formed", he writes, "representative of both parties in equal numbers—six from each. The Prime Minister, in making the announcement, stated that the War Committee 'will be taken into the confidence of the Government in everything that concerns the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth, and the Executive will be responsible for its action in regard to any advice the committee may tender.' Thus the committee—over which the Minister of Defence presides—considers such matters affecting defence as are submitted to it by the Government which does not delegate any part of its own responsibility. . . Technically the War Committee is not a joint committee of Parliament, and is not included, in the list of standing or sessional committees. It is a committee to advise the Cabinet."

SHELLS THAT DO NOT BURST.

A correspondent sends to the "Morning Post" the following extract from a letter dated December 5th: "We often complain about our own shells not going off, but I believe that the German shells have even a higher percentage of 'duds' among them. A fortnight ago, while passing through a village close to the firing line, we had about fourteen 4-in. H. E.'s pitched right among us, some being as close to my men and myself as two yards. Well, not a single shell exploded. It was a remarkable affair!"

LITERATURE AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Gosse's remarks (quoted in your issue of the 5th instant) with considerable interest. The grim earnestness with which England faces this staggering war reminds one of a characteristic passage in Bagehot's "Physics and Politics" in which he attributes the success of England to the possession of the quality of "animated moderation." "If you ask," he proceeds to remark, "for a description of a great practical Englishman, you will be sure to have this, or something like it, "Oh, he has plenty of go in him; but he knows when to pull up." This happy union of energy and moderation accounts for England's greatness. It has enabled her to avoid delusion in great crises and to prevent dissipation of resources at a time when all sense of proportion is likely to be lost. One would think in an exciting interim like the present all activities would be at a standstill and despondent pessimism would brood over men's minds. From these prepossessions England is free. Economy is the order of the day and yet the following appeal of the "Saturday Review" is being generously responded to by the appreciative British public:

"We are fighting to-day for many fain traditions that English singers and thinkers have inspired and framed, we are fighting for all that the English genius has imagined and effected in the world. England by the mere act of fighting acknowledges a debt, not alone to the statesman and soldiers who have made practical the expression of her spirit, but also to the chroniclers, ballad-singers, poets and critics who have helped her to become aware of herself, who have helped England more sensitively faithful in her love of justice and beauty; who have helped to give her a civilization worth defending to the last man and the ultimate coin. It is our duty to remember this at a time when those who helped to grace our former life of peace are now in peril of neglect and suffering.

We are happy to admit that the publishers have loyally done their part so far as the livelihood and just position of our authors at this time are concerned. It remains for the public to answer as cordially and usefully as it can. It is, as we have seen, more than a mere question of economics,—of saving certain industries from injury and irreparable dislocation. It is also quite definitely a moral question. If the public does not realize its debt to literature,—if it cannot admit that it is bound out of gratitude and respect to make literature some small return for centuries of devoted service,—then it must appear that the public is blind to all values that are not strictly material. All our old expressions of enthusiasm, all our admissions of the power and influence of letters upon our lives and characters, all our glad surrenders to the charm and inspiration of great words have now an opportunity of coming to a very simple and practical piece of conduct. We must buy the books we can afford without stint or grudge. If we shut up our purses to literature in its time of need we may live to find ourselves without its necessary ministrations when most we stand in need of them."

From the depths of my soul I believe that when the war-cloud has passed away and the heaving world emerges from the ringing grooves of change; when from the grassy coverlet of many a mighty sepulchre nature is wiping out 'the dark, dark' strain and when the maxims and dogmas of Nietsche and Bernhardi are consigned to the junk-heap of exploded heresies, literature would wave her keenly-tempered blade, chivalrous for long-oppressed and deluded man, and new ideas would supplant those which have resulted in the huge holocaust we witness at present. Militarism, notwithstanding all its bravo and bluster is without sanction and settled verdict of a world speaking from a higher state of thought and perception. For, military glory, what is it made of? Its material is bleeding dying men and fiery passions and desolated kingdoms and impoverished exchequers. To spill blood implies a wrong doing irreconcileable with greatness. Let us then join hands in teaching our Teutonic foes that their much-vaunted militarism, though it may possess the *wisdom* of their professors, wants the full and perfect assent of an improving age.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,

Junagad, Jan. 6th.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

NO GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Sir J. Walton (R., Barnsley) asked the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on Dec. 13, whether the Government would propose an all-round reduction of Ministerial and Parliamentary salaries during the war as an example to the nation of retrenchment of public and private expenditure urgently necessary to conserve our financial resources for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Asquith: The Government do not intend to make such a proposal.

Sir A. Markham (R., Mansfield) asked the Prime Minister if he would say whether the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in making a statement on the question of Ministers' and members' salaries, spoke on behalf of the Cabinet; and if not, whether he intended to follow the advice of his colleague.

Mr. Asquith: My impression is that my right hon. friend was speaking for himself. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Sir A. Markham: Will the right hon. gentleman say how many more negatives are required to make an affirmative?

Mr. Outhwaite (R., Henley): If the right hon. gentleman deals with the reduction of Ministers' and members' salaries will he go about it by way of taxation so as to get a larger share of the plunder of colliery proprietors? (Cheers and laughter.)

No reply was given.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Agricutural Development v. Industrial Development.

"The Hindu".—Presiding at one of the Exhibition Lectures, Sir W. B. Hunter, Secretary to the Bank of Madras, is reported to have said that the improvement of agriculture generally will do far more for this Presidency and operate more quickly than the improvement and creation of industries. This is in direct variance with what Sir Frederick Nicholson said the other day in the course of his lecture on soap-making that the improvement of industries must be undertaken *pari passu* with the development of agriculture. This is not the first time we have heard such things said. Apparently, the expectation of those who say so is that India must be content to be agricultural, so that manufacturing countries may dump their wares and look to us for all cheap raw products. And these pose as the true friends of our material progress! The Indian moneylender is bad enough, and with the spread of the co-operative movement and the spread of enlightenment and education generally, he is gradually giving way. But who is the great obstacle really to the progress and prosperity of our people, the Indian money-lender or the foreign exploiter? True industrialism is the only effective weapon against the latter, and it is the greedy exploiter that would delay or oppose the industrial movement. The sympathy such exploiters profess for the poor agriculturist is not of much value and when it comes to squeezing the man at the plough, they outdo the much-abused moneylender. As regards rate of interest, to which reference was made in the course of the lectures, it is a question who takes more, the average private money-lender or the incorporated banking institutions with their compound interest and quarterly rests.

The Contrast.

"The Punjabee".—What will strike most dispassionate observers in connection with the scheme of compulsion in England is the contrast between the state of things in England and in India. In England, even the ready response, voluntarily made by so large a section of the people to the call of duty, is regarded as inadequate, and steps are being taken to compel even those, who are unwilling, to serve the country in the supreme hour of her need. In India, no steps have been taken to enlist even those who have been burning with the desire to serve their King and country. Undoubtedly, the work of recruitment is going on, but it is recruitment to the regular army and is, therefore, necessarily restricted in its scope. In any case it does not affect the vast majority of the people. Why is this contrast? We cannot help thinking that if the Government had withdrawn the restriction on volunteering in India, it might not have been necessary for them to resort to compulsion in England. A voluntary army raised from among a population of nearly 300 millions would be much larger than an army raised by conscription from among the population of the British Isles.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

UNDERGROUND PEACE METHODS.

An officer who was badly wounded and taken prisoner at Gorlice and was lately released from Germany tells me a story which illustrates the German Government's attempts to get into direct touch wih high personages here, apparently with the aim of preparing for peace. The officer is of German Baltic Province origin. He was imprisoned in a camp in Brandenburg. On hearing that invalided Russians would be sent home he applied for inclusion among the invalids, but after medical examination this was refused, as his wound was not classed as incurable.

TAKEN TO BERLIN.

A week later the officer was brought to Berlin, ostensibly for further examination. He was taken to a public building which he cannot identify, and asked whether he could take a letter from a high personage to a Russian not named. The letter would be sewn in canvas and addressed to the Russian War Office, with the request to open the canvas covering and despatch to the unknown addresses. If the officer consented he would be sent to Russia with the first batch of invalids.

The officer refused. He objected that he was being asked to render Germany a service and offered as payment a release which the doctors said he had no right to. The packet might contain matter which would injure Russia. Assurances that the act could not get him into any trouble failed to convince him.

A few days later the officer was officially certified as an incurable invalid, and he was sent to Russia with other invalids.

THE SECOND BEQUEST.

At Sassnitz, in Ruegen, when about to embark, he was approached by the same Berlin official, who produced the canvas covered letter and again asked him to take it. The officer refused, even at the cost of being detained. He asked the German why he was chosen for the mission, and was told that he was chosen because he belonged to a well-known Russian-German family. After a final refusal the officer was allowed to depart.

The officer has no doubt the letter was intended for the Russian Government, possibly for the Tsar, and he suspects that it was from none other than the Kaiser. The suspicion is strengthened by the news received here from Stockholm that one of the German delegates at the conference tried to induce a member of the Russian delegation to take a message to a high Russian quarter.

SLAV SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

HEAVY PUNISHMENTS FOR CIVILIANS.

News of the sympathy for Russia shown by the Slavs of Austria leaks out from time to time, in spite of the stringency of the Austrian censorship, writes the special correspondent of "The Standard" in Switzerland. It was only recently that a copy of an army order issued in April by the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the general in command of one of the Austrian armies operating against the Russians in Galicia, reached Switzerland. In this document the Archduke referred to the wholesale desertion during an engagement of two battalions of the 27th Regiment of Austrian Infantry, which is composed almost exclusively of Czechs from Bohemia. During the final struggle in the Dukla Pass the men of these battalions, with very few exceptions, threw away their rifles and went over the Russians, who received them fraternally, as fellow-Slavs..

Another Austrian army order which has just come to light bears further testimony to the unreliability of the Czech regiments. It was issued by General von Kirchbach in June, 1915, and all the regimental officers in his division received instructions to read it to all the men under their command once, and to the soldiers of Czech nationality repeatedly, and to emphasise its significance. The order was as follows:—"In the course of this campaign Czech troops have repeatedly, especially in the recent fighting, failed to do their duty. Czech soldiers have often entered into communication with the enemy, and have gone over to the Russians when the opportunity offered itself. Disgrace and contempt, shame and ignominy to those dishonoured fellows who betray Emperor and country, who besmirch the flag of our brave and glorious army and the honour of their own nation! Sooner or later a bullet or the hangman's rope will overtake them. It is the duty of all Czech soldiers to report to their commanding officers those scoundrelly agitators and traitors who are in their midst. Whoever fails to report them is as big a scoundrel as are the agitators and traitors themselves."

Expatriation has been decreed against Lieutenant Milan Srskic, an officer in an Austrian infantry regiment, who was taken prisoner by the Russians in the Galician campaign. The official announcement says:—"Lieutenant Srskic fell into the hands of the Russians, but since then he has been seen in Serbia. It is also known that he went to Switzerland, joined his wife and daughter at Geneva, and travelled with them to Greece. It is thus clear that Lieutenant Srskic, although he was taken prisoner by the Russians, is at liberty, from which it is evident that he must have betrayed his country and dishonoured his uniform by coming to an amicable understanding with the enemy." If ever he returns to Austria Lieutenant Srskic will be tried by court-martial for high treason. Meanwhile, he has been expelled Austrian citizenship, and his property has been confiscated. His wife and daughter have also been banished for life. Lieutenant Srskic is a Southern Slav, half-Croat half-Serb by race.

THE GENERAL FERMENT.

Numerous punishments administered to civilian Slavs in different parts of Austria reveal something of the ferment among the Czechs, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Slovaks, and other Slavonic races of the Dual Monarchy. At Laibach a blacksmith named Johann Kramar, a Slovene, was found guilty of high treason, and shot in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 65 of the Austrian penal code. Two Dalmatian Slavs, Dr. Oscar Tartaglia, editor of the "Zastava" (Spalato), and M. Culic, editor of the "Sloboda" (Ragusa), were tried by a military tribunal at Graz and found guilty of inciting to rebellion. Dr. Tartaglia was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and M. Culic to 18 months' hard labour. At Prague a court-martial administering justice under the provisions of military law, convicted a Czech tradesman, Rudolf Gabriel, and a Czech teacher, Josef Hypsa, of uttering seditious language at the Hotel zur Krone, Zdikow. Bohemia, and sentenced each of them to one year's hard labour. The same tribunal convicted a Czech chemist, Carl Soucek, of lese-majeste and sentenced him to eight months' hard labour. At Sarajevo a Croatian woman physician, Dr. Staka Bokonojics, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for uttering seditious language. The High Court at Agram has expatriated 162 Croats "who have left the country under various pretexts, and have since gone to enemy countries. Serbia and Russia." Their property has been confiscated and handed over to the Crown. At Sarajevo the High Court has pronounced sentence of expatriation and perpetual banishment on 136 Serbs for joining the enemy.

Two Czech papers, the "Rozvoj" (Prague) and the "Jitrenka" (Koniggratz) have been suspended for the duration of the war. At Prague a Czech teacher, Johann Hovora, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for writing a seditious letter to his brother in America. The official censor opened it and laid the information against him. At Benjaluka (Bosnia) the trial of 156 Serbs (Austrian subjects) is now taking place. All of the accused are charged with high treason. They include seven deputies of the Bosnian Diet (now dissolved), 23 professors, two physicians, one advocate, 25 tradesmen, eight students, 21 priests and 15 civil servants. The remainder are artisans or agricultural labourers. The trial, which is taking place before a special tribunal of three judges, is expected to last for three months owing to the large number of witnesses, numbering several hundred, to be examined. The indictment fills 283 pages, and the Crown prosecutor asks that sentence of death shall be pronounced against each of the prisoners.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

"NASTY COLD-BLOODED BUSINESS".

A LION STORY.

The following extracts from the letter of a signaller in the East African Mounted Rifles, a corps raised in Nairobi at the beginning of the war and consisting for the most part of young settlers and coffee planters, are published in "The Times":—

We started at sunset, our orders being to storm a picquet—if there—at dawn, and then hold the ridge. The fact that we were to do a bayonet charge worried some of us because, you see, we are Mounted Rifles, and have never had much use for bayonets.

There was moonlight, and dust and little puffs of cold, dry wind whispered mysteriously through the long grass, and the forbidding-looking mountain we were making for stood out very black. Towards morning the breeze got bitterly cold, and the moon set and the plain seemed peopled with horrible black shapes—ourselves in extended order. We arrived at the foot of the ridge before dawn and slept for an hour before forming up for the assault. That hill was one of the steepest ever, and we were a bit disappointed when we got to the top and found it unoccupied! If it hadn't been, I expect it would have been a bit expensive to take. It finished our work for the moment, as it was still too dark to shoot, and the King's African Rifles were to carry on the assault.

I didn't see as much of their work as I would have liked to, because being the squadron signaller, I had to keep a bit out of it if possible. When I did try to see what was happening the enemy sprinkled me with a maxim, so I decided mere curiosity wasn't worth it. Firing didn't begin till daylight, and though quite a lot of people were moving about the hillsides we couldn't tell whether they were British or enemy *askaris*, as their uniforms are much alike. Then there was a single shot, then a volley, then the circle of hills in which we were rang with the music. The maxims joined in, and rattled viciously, providing the light music; the heavy part of the opera being the rumble of rapid rifle fire in a rocky amphitheatre.

A CHARGE.

Then the K.A.R.'s charged. I heard the bugle sound and some distant yelling, and the Germans' maxims stopped their deliberate work and stuttered on and on without taking breath. After a time there came a lull in the fighting, and the firing sounded rather like a pack of dogs who had been severely reproved for barking in the night and yet can't quite stop. A shot—then more shots—a lull ("stop it, you brute.") Then an enemy maxium would yap hysterically, and the whole pack would be off again.

We were trying to finish off a machine-gun, which wouldn't be silenced. I think we must have worried it a bit, for it did me the honour of taking a violent dislike to me personally for about 10 minutes. It fired at irregular intervals into and over and around my rock, till I felt that I was playing an exciting game of roulette, with rather high stakes. I got through about 20 rounds in that little gamble. I had to wait till they fired, pop up, pick up my mark, fire, and then grovel again, judging the time between their bursts. I do not mind the twang of a ricochet, but I have no use for the soft, threatening little whisper in your ear.

Presently I was called to flag a message and beat an undignified retreat to what seemed a safer spot; but a sniper had now started on me, and I had sent only a few words when I heard the beastly little whisper an inch off my left ear. I knelt down, and sent a few more letters and a bullet passed between my arm and body, and hit the *sangar* in front of me with a sound like the breaking of a banjo-string. Then I climbed over the *sangar*, and went on with it, but a bullet hit a rock somewhere near the back of my neck, deflected and hummed off into space.

I got a bit further down the hill, and tried to hurry the message through, but they turned a maxim on to the man I was signalling to, and made things exciting for him, so we were jolly glad when it was finished. The worst of this job is that you have got to pretend you like being potted at: because everybody is looking at the pretty signaller at work on occasions like this. The sniper was a German *askari* not a white man, because our snipers were kept well occupied by him all day, and saw him. Several enemy snipers had slipped through the K.A.R.'s, and snipped from between them and our snippers, so both lots and a busy time chasing one another.

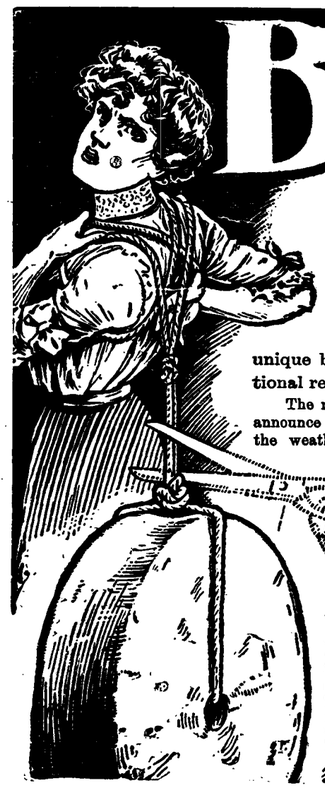
A MAN AND HIS HORSE.

War as waged out here is not the hell that war in the European area is; but it is nasto cold-blooded business when you shoot at a man on the plain just as you shoot at a buck, and exult when you kill him. mainly because it was a good shot. Those King's African Rifles men are wonderful. They marched 20 miles, climbed a precipice fought a battle that included a bayonet charge, and marched back, some of them wounded; and this on a waterbottle—no food. They are always cheerful, do not know what fear is, and no wound can depress them. I myself saw a man shot through the leg limp down the hill to his horse, feed it and see to the girths before he thought of looking at his wound. They fought like demons, but the place is a natural fortress—I know because I have been there before—and the Germans had dug themselves in.

Did I ever tell you of a K.A.R. man who was in retirement somewhere down the line? He got fed up with it, and went back towards the enemy, returning later with a maxim on his shoulder, and apologized for not bringing the tripod, as it was too heavy! I do not vouch for this, but it is the sort of thing they do.

I am at main camp now, but that is not free from excitement. One of our men on the bait patrol had a nasty experience a little while ago. The patrol is called a "bait" because it consists of a small number of men sent round the camp before dawn to see if the enemy are going to attack.

Well, this patrol ran into two lions and a lioness with cubs, and she charged the last man. Luckily his mule froze stiff with terror, and the lioness stopped. The man jumped off and stood ready to fire, but the patrol had the strictest orders not to fire at any game—all patrols have—so he could only do so as a last extremely. The lioness circled round him, and charged three times but pulled up short every time because nothing moved. She took to shaking her head and crouching, but finally drew off and followed the patrol till broad daylight. Of course it is quite unusual for a lion or lioness to charge like that without provocation, but that is no consolation when you are the exception, and that man had "some" nerve.



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BRONCHITIS

Breatheable Peps Bring Lasting Relief From that Hacking Cough.

Bronchitis is a millstone to thousands of people. A slight cold, cough, or chill, is sufficient to produce months and even years of misery unless you immediately take Peps, the unique breatheable medicine which has already achieved such sensational results in the treatment of bronchitis & kindred chest troubles.

The racking cough, wheezy breathing, and vice-like tightness across the chest announce only too surely the bronchial victim, who fears every slight change in the weather and often every breath of fresh air. Despite the obvious fact that the constant coughing is injuring his throat and lungs, the sufferer very religiously persists in swallowing liquid remedies *into the stomach*, which has no connection whatever with the lungs. No wonder, in face of this wrong treatment, that the cough and wheezing get worse, and that hopes of a cure fall to zero.

It is only by the new Peps system that an "open sesame" has been discovered for bronchial sufferers. Peps are the embodiment of an entirely new and novel principle in the treatment of chest complaints. Enclosed in a silver wrapper is a little tablet which, when placed on the tongue, dissolves and gives off rare medicinal fumes that are carried by the breath through the mouth, throat, and bronchial tubes right down to the lungs themselves. The raw inflamed membrane is soothed and healed, irritation disappears, the clogging mucus is loosened and removed, and coughing and wheezing are gradually overcome.

The worst bronchial sufferer will find benefit in Peps, because besides treating bronchial troubles in the only sensible way, Peps are absolutely free from harmful drugs and irritating substances. Peps give comfort and permanent release from the heavy millstone of bronchitis.

Peps have achieved startling success in stopping coughs, colds, chills and bronchitis, in warding off pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption, and in uprooting the seeds of chest troubles. Sold by chemists and medicine dealers at Rl per bottle. Wholesale Depots: The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay: E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon: and the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

In neglect of the first cough or cold lies the danger of serious attacks of bronchitis, especially amongst children, the aged, and weak-chested. When that sudden sneeze or snuffling sensation in the nose gives warning that the cold-germ has begun its invasion, the best thing to do is to cut short the attack by taking Peps. Peps are a "doctor" in themselves, and no mother should fail to administer them to herself or her children upon the first sign of wheezing, tightness about the chest, chill, or cough.

PEPS

"A Pine Forest in Every Home."

UNHAPPY LUXEMBURG.

GRAND DUCHESS REPORTED IN A CONVENT.

M. Joseph Lenior, formerly of Dudellingen, Luxemburg, has arrived in New York as a refugee from the Grand Duchy, where, according to his statements says the "Central News correspondent, intolerable conditions prevail under the Prussian regime. M. Lenoir asserts that the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide has retired or is about to retire, to a convent, that the identity of the people of Luxemburg has been obliterated, and that every clause of the Treaty of 1867 has been violated by the Germans.

Civil authority has been superseded by military rule, and innocent persons are arrested on the most trivial pretexts. If not sentenced to death they are sent to Germany to serve out long terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

The prices of food, owing largely to the fact that the German authorities are sending most of the foodstuffs to Germany for the use of the army, have increased from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. The conditions under which the poor live are made more grave by the lack of employment.

The newspapers are subjected to a rigorous censorship, and some of the more prominent journals, notably the "Independance Luxembourgeoise," have been suspended, and their editors sent to prison in Germany for printing only the news. Announcement of the Grand Duchess's intention to enter a convent was not allowed to be made public by the Press.

"FOR THE RED CROSS."

The country is held by 300,000 German troops, and, although it was at first announced that everything they commandeered would be paid for, this has not been done. The people of Luxemburg are not permitted to send any money out of the Duchy, and all are required to surrender 20 per cent. of the money in their possession "for the use of the German Red Cross."

At the time of the invasion of Luxemburg on August 2, 1914, the little army of the Duchy, numbering 250 officers and men, was imprisoned and kept in captivity for several months before its members were released and put to work in the iron mines.

When refugee came to Luxemburg from France all persons who aided them in any way were imprisoned. Many homes where French women and children found asylum were burned down.

ANNEXATION THREAT.

M. Lenoir adds that the German authorities offer little objection to natives of the country entering Holland, but they are warned not to return. He declares that arrangements are being perfected for an indefinite occupation, and that a proclamation of annexation may be looked for at any time. Meantime, unless conditions rapidly improve, the people of Luxemburg will face starvation practically without hope of relief.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN THE BALTIC.

EXPLOIT THAT WON THE ST. GEORGE'S CROSS.

Lieut.-Commander F. N. A. Cromie, who was personally decorated by the Czar with the cross of St. George, which is the Russian V.C., and their highest war order, has sent a most interesting letter to his mother, dealing with his exploits in the Baltic.

His ship has helped to clear the Germans off the face of the Baltic, her "bag" so far consisting of the cruiser Undine and about ten merchant ships destroyed or driven ashore.

Lieut.-Commander Cromie's treatment of his prisoners led them to cheer him from their boats whilst their ship sank, which reminds one of the Black Prince.

It is to be hoped that the Russian Government will hereafter publish a detailed despatch concerning the work of British submarines in the Baltic since their first arrival there. Lieut.-Commander Cromie was appointed to the submarine branch of the Service twelve years ago.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

In this letter to his mother, Lieut. Commander Cromie states:—"On Wednesday the Czar came to inspect the fortifications and the submarines. I had a very pleasant surprise in being decorated by him with the St. George's Cross—the Russian V. C. and the best war Order they have. So we have not done so badly in our two months out here. We did another 1500 miles this last trip. I went to bed for the first two days out with 'flue,' and so directed operations from my bunk. We met a German submarine and had to dive in a hurry, and found ourselves down at 140ft. before I could get out of bed to take charge. The third day we found a lot of 'wood' outside neutral waters, and after a short chase we made a lovely bonfire, being unable to sink the stuff. The 'inhabitants' left hurriedly, leaving a small puppy dog, which we rescued. Its father was a Great Dane and its mother a pug, but, considering it is a 'Hun,' it is not half bad, and is a great favourite.

"Nothing travels by daylight since our last raid on the 'hen run,' so my special haunt was very dull, and I gave it up after four days, and tried another spot where I knew train ferries must pass. We had an exciting chase, but it was spoilt by two destroyers and a cruiser turning up. Guessing that they would come back again I lay low, and sure enough I caught the Undine in the afternoon. The first shot stopped her and put her on fire, but she was not going down quickly enough, so, avoiding the destroyer that was after us, I dived under the Undine's stern and gave her another from the other side. It was a very fine sight, and made one feel that one did not care a——for the destroyers firing at one all the time. . . . We arrived in covered with ice, of which I will send a photo.

A NAUGHTY PRINCE.

"The Emperor was very polite and nice, and said our work in the——had made all the difference to the country. The little boy was very nice, but rather naughty. I gave him some photos of ships sinking, which pleased him, and he promised to send me some he took of us. In the evening we 'dined with all the Kings and Princes,' etc., in the train, which was a palatial affair. We sat down 28 at one table and still left room for waiting. Nearly all spoke English, and said all sorts of nice, polite things, and I sneaked a menu card as a souvenir, but had not the cheek to ask for signatures.

'Being a Chevalier of St. George I am pretty safe, as no one can arrest me without an armed escort and a band to take me to prison, and both of these are pretty scarce now. I think I told you that the other Cross gave me the right to go into girls' schools and taste the food and express my opinion! I only hope now that we shall not be at sea on November 25 (St. George's night), when all members of the Order dine in the palace and take the plate home with them as souvenirs!

"It was a very hard frost during the Emperor's inspection, and all were very much surprised to see us without great-coats, but the cold is so dry here that one does not feel it so long as one moves about. The place is lovely under snow, and sledging is very pleasant with all the bells going. Unfortunately it has now all gone and is raining hard."

In conclusion, Lieut.-Commander Cromie asks for a pair of instra hand warmers with a good supply of fuel—the little cloth-covered tins to go in one's pocket with burning charcoal inside.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FIRST MEETING.

"What I saw of the first War Council" is a picturesque article by "An Eye-witness" in the "Figaro," dated from ——, December 6:—

The Zouaves who have been camping for three days near here, with a view to to-day's event, march over the little bridge, climb up between the low walls of a narrow, dismal road, and, with their band playing, enter the little town, which is still asleep. They line up on each side of a shaded avenue, their young colonel, slim, dark, and sharp, with little eyes shining through his glasses and an immense brow beneath his red headgear, commands "attention," "present arms," and they are now motionless and upright. The straightest and proudest of them is the lieutenant standard-bearer, youthful, tall, and swarthy, wearing the Legion of Honour, the Military Medal, the Military Cross, and the Zouave medals of Morocco and Tunisia.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

Bugles sound, the standard-bearer stiffens his hold upon the colours blown by the wind. Someone has come out of a garden and stands motionless also, his hand at the salute. It is the great chief himself, General Joffre. He is just like himself, as he is seen daily in the little town—simple, fatherly-looking, grave, with clear, penetrating eyes and stubborn chin. He remains true to the old fashion; he eschews light-blue coats with straps and pockets, and wears red trousers and a heavily gold-embroidered shako. He walks slowly down between the double line of Zouaves, looking steadily at each man in turn, and pins the Legion of Honour on the coats of four Russian officers standing stiffly at attention.

The expected guests, the Allied chiefs, now come up in turn. General Wiellemans, the Belgian Chief in Staff; the athletic Colonel Stefanovitch, of Serbia; General Gilinski, upright in his long grey cloak. Next, a little, severe, rough-looking man, an enormous shako covering his eyes, and showing but half of his earthen-coloured face, with a heavy grey moustache. This is General Porro, who salutes with a sharp, almost threatening gesture. General Joffre, like the genial master of a house, received his guests, going from one to the other, and follows them into his headquarters.

The Zouaves stand at ease, but another "attention" is called, and the bugles sound again. From the end of the avenue appears a short, broad-shouldered, bronzed-faced man, with hard features and icy-looking eyes, and a snow-white moustache, falling like two commas on each side of the mouth. "God save the King" heralds Sir John French. He walks without haste in front of the French colours; stops, turns slowly to the right, gives a solemn salute. Then, as General Joffre did just now, he reviews the troops, and halts in front of a young Zouave, with a boy's face, who wears the Military Medal and the Military Cross. Sir John French handles both medals, then stops in boyish hesitation for a moment, as if to go into the house, but General Joffre, with a smile, makes a gesture, meaning "No, no; go on," and Sir John French continues his inspection, while Joffre stands looking on, his white hair waving in the wind, and his face pleased to see the Field-Marshal reviewing his fine soldiers.

The inspection over, the Field-Marshal joins General Joffre; they shake hands, and Joffre takes him by the arm into the house. The War Council has begun, and the Zouaves stand at ease.

COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE

In the House of Commons on Dec. 8, Mr. MacVeagh (N., Down, S.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the estimate of the cost of local government in London at 52s. 6d. per head compared with 31s. 6d. in Birmingham for the same service; whether there were in London 29 town clerks, 29 borough surveyors, 29 borough accountants, and a due setting of subordinates in every case; that the cost of collection of street refuse was 42s. a ton in Westminister as compared with 11s. 8d. in St. Pancras; and that the livery companies in the City of London held property to the value of over 17 millions; and whether, in view of the necessity for economies and of utilising to the full the nation's resources, he would have inquiries made into the expenditure of municipal administration in London and of the wealth and administration of the livery companies.

Mr. Long (President Local Government Board) who replied, said:—No comparison can properly be made between the expenditure in London and other places. London is a county containing several boroughs, and its size, population, and other circumstances place it in a unique position. I hardly think that inquiries such as are suggested would be of much value at the present time. As the hon. member knows, my department are taking what steps are practicable for securing a reduction in the expenditure of local authorities.

Mr. MacVeagh.—Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that a great deal of extravagance is going on all over the country and especially by the City Corporation and the borough councils of London?

Mr. Long replied that he would not commit himself to the description "a good deal of extravagance." There was a good deal of municipal expenditure, some of it absolutely unavoidable, and some expenditure incurred in the past which had to be paid for now. Large reductions had been and were being made, and the local authorities had met him most generously, being most anxious to accept any suggestion made by him to secure every possible economy.

Mr. Percy Harris (U. Paddington, S.) asked whether the comparison between the provinces and London was not misleading.

Mr. MacVeagh,—Is not the comparison of expenditure per head of the population fair as between big cities like Birmingham Liverpool, and Manchester, and London?

Mr. Long. No sir, for a great many reasons the comparison is misleading. London happens to be the capital of the country, the city in which Parliament meets, and an immense expenditure is entailed upon London which is of benefit not alone to the city.

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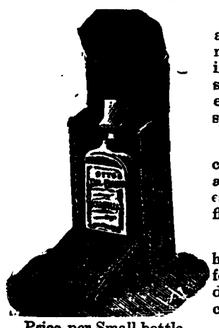

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LAWS OF NATIONALITY.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

Mr. Arthur Brown, barrister-at-law, Professor of Politics, Cotton College, Gauhati, (Assam) gave the third of his series of lectures on "Emergency Legislation" at the Darbhanga Buildings Calcutta on Friday. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University presided.

Mr. Brown commenced by observing that, though for certain purposes residence has become by the emergency legislation the criterion of enemy character, for other purposes an alien enemy is a person described as "an alien whose Sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty," i.e., one who is an enemy by nationality. This definition seems at first sight clear enough but, none the less, therefore difficulties owing to there being no rules in international law on the subject of the asquisition or loss of nationality. Moreover the various States in their legislation merely state whom they claim as subjects and whom they regard as aliens. The law of State A will enact that persons fulfilling certain conditions will have the nationality of A, but will generally contain no provision by which to judge whether X is a subject of B, or C. It might be thought that it could by analogy apply its own rules of citizenship, but very often these are incapable of universal application.

THE STATUS OF CITIZENS.

The various States of the world differ widely in the principle by which they claim subjects. The two main principles are the *jus soli* and the *jus sanguinis*. It often happens, however, that one or other of these is adopted as the main principle and the other utilised in order to enlarge the grasp of the State concerned, no attention being paid to the views of other States. This is the case with the United Kingdom. British law is to be found in the "British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914, which is described as intended to "consolidate and amend the enactments relating to British nationality and the status of aliens." The Act repeals, partially or wholly, legislation of Edward II, William III, Anne, George II, George III, and Victoria, and even to a small extent, alters the common law. It is in three parts. The first defines a natural-born subject as:—(*a*) any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; (b) any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalisation had been granted; (c) any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not. The second part deals with the conditions under which a certificate of naturalisation may be given and revoked. The third deals with the status of married women widows and children, and the loss of British nationality, and also saves the power of the legislatures and governments of British possession to give the status of a British subject merely within the limits of that possession and to treat differently different classes of British subjects.

DUEL NATIONALITY.

German laws follows the *jus sanguinis* with the provision that German nationality may be lost by ten years' residence outside the German Empire. A difficulty has arisen as to the nationality of a man who has ceased to be a German without becoming British. It has been held that from a British point of view he remains a German. France makes very extensive claims. Generally speaking, Continental countries adopt the *jus sanguinis*, while the United States and the Latin-American countries follow Britain in adopting the *jus soli*. The friction arising in time of peace from people being claimed by more than one country can generally be settled by diplomatic compromise. But in war it is much more difficult and a person who is both a German and a British subject is in an awkward position.

CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Many difficulties have arisen in connection with the nationality of a married woman. 4 and 5 George V, ch. 17, par. 10, reads:—"The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien." This replaces sec. 10 of 33 and 34 Victoria ch. 14, which reads:—"A married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject." This latter appeared to lay down a rule concerning the acquisition of a particular foreign nationality, but Piggott doubted if it would be so interpreted. There can be no doubt, however, that the wording has been purposely changed in the new Act for the change was recommended by the Inter-departmental Committee which sat in 1901 to consider the respects in which the naturalisation laws needed amendment. Therefore British law merely says that a British woman married to a foreigner becomes a foreigner and a foreigner woman married to a British subject becomes a British subject. It does not say what becomes a foreigner and a foreign woman ality who marries a foreign man of another nationality. The Court must look at the law of the parties concerned, and if these do not agree it is in a position of great difficulty. The laws of most countries make a married woman lose the nationality of the country in question by marrying an alien but there are exceptions, as in Venezuela. It is doubtful whether the United States is an exception. There are cases both ways, turning largely upon the interpretation of an American statue. The American Executive has however, in recent years tended to treat an American woman married to an alien as an alien.

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THE AGONY OF POLAND.

WHAT IT MEANS TO A GIRL EXILE.

The Rt. Rev. Hon. W. F. Bailey has a remarkable pen picture of the agony which has come to Poland in this war in the *Fortnightly Review*.

In the centre of the picture is the pathetic figure of a Polish girl—an exile in London. Mr. Bailey begins thus:—

WHAT SHE HEARD.

"'Russian Retreat in Poland—Desperate Fighting on the Eastern Front.'

"Out in the street London pursues its normal self-complacent way. Entering a restaurant, one of a group, as they seat themselves, ventures to remark that Poland is now entirely in the hands of the enemy. Hearing the observation, a swift flesh of passionate, burning fury gleams for an instant in the tragic, dark eyes of a girl at the next table. Then the lids fall and the young face becomes still, colourless as marble.

"A year ago she had a home where the cornfields are rich, and the forests are dense enough to afford a last shelter to wild bison. Her father was a Polish noble-man, a prominent and wealthy member of the *Szlachta*, a class not to be confused with the aristocracy. The past tense, when referring to both home and parentage, is used for the excellent reason that to-day neither the one nor the other exist, both having been swept away in the awful flood of war which has desolated Poland.

A FAIR LAND.

"It was a fair land where this girl once lived—a land which was rapidly growing pleasanter and fairer under the influence of inlustry and a more brotherly understanding between Poles and Russians. And though death now stalks victoriously beside its quiet rivers and through its forest glades, it is still a pleasant memory. Recall—as this poor girl refugee does—a picture of it as it was when the war came.

"The weather has been perfect and the harvest is ripe. Broken only by the dark belt of the forest, a slow-moving little river, and four wide, straight white roads bordered by poplars, the great plains roll far, far away, like a heaving ocean into the blue distance. If it were not for the sombre forest the scene would perhaps be too brilliant. Vast fields of maize—and so tall does it grow hereabouts that a man standing six foot high finds its yellow, tasselled heads on a level with his own—wave gently in the summer breeze, while every now and then across their golden beauty fleecy clouds cast soft, blue, scurrying shadows.

A LAND OF VIVID LIFE.

"On the undulating green *toloka* herds of cattle graze, and the tinkling of a hundred sheep and cow bells, with an occasional cry of a herd boy, rises through the air. The fields, ditches, roadsides, the river banks—fringed so thickly with hedges of silver-grey willows—are aglow with wild flowers, wild flowers so bright, so lovely, as can only blossom in Poland, the land of passion and of vivid life. Purple and golden irises, pansies—blue and creamy white as the crest of a wave—a wilderness of Marguerites, pink-tipped meadow rue, campanulas, lilies, dog roses, fiercely scarlet poppies, cornflowers, wine-tinted tares, chicory, dazzle and delight. Their perfume under the almost visible heat soothes the senses into a somnolence that it neither sleep nor waking.

ALL IS PEACE.

"All is peace, utter perfect peace. Away over yonder, down the more open pathways of the great forest, the trees throw an emerald, sunflecked shade on the deep moss carpet, on regal ferns, beeorchids clumps of Solomon seals, and wild strawberry beds. Even now, in the splendour of a Polish summer, the branches moan overhead, and the loneliness is so oppressive as to awaken awe. Further in, along the green aisles, the growth is too dense for the sunlight to filter through, the moss gives place to fallen pine needles, wild life rules supreme, and down there it is wisest not to venture unarmed—there are graves in the cemetery of K——occupied by victims of robbers.

"Never a sound of human existence penetrates the stillness, only the gentle rustling of the leaves and the timid movings of shy, untamed creatures—green and sun-spotted lizards, sorrel-hued frogs, sleepy, innocent snakes, while only birds disturb the brooding silence.

"Is this, can this be the country of which the Polish patriot has said, 'Wring a clod of earth in your hands anywhere in all our lands, and blood drips out'? It seems impossible!

THE UHLANS COME.

"Dawn sees the Uhlans in possession. The screams of the people rise above the crackling of the raging flames, the falling walls and roofs, above the shouts of the fiends who stand in a ring about the place that was once K——. Their bayonets render escape impossible. The fire is hungry, so let there be no delay.

"Sobbingly, the old, old national song of the Nation of Many Sorrows rises, at first softly, then louder and higher, higher than belching flames and suffocating smoke can reach, further than the Kaiser's armies can march, up to the ear of Him to Whom vengeance belongeth.

DREAMING OF THEIR OLD HOME.

"Perhaps even the fiery death is preferable to flight—to that hideous Polish exodus that is now drifting shelterless, starving, wolf-beset, devil-hunted, maddened, across the solitude of a howling wilderness to escape from the civilisation of the German. Old, young, the sick, mothers with new-born infants at the breast—they must go on—on till exhaustion or the enemy give them rest.

"The newsboys continue to sell papers. The men at the adjoining restaurant table continue to discuss the military situation on the Eastern front. The dark-eyed, white-faced girl rises quietly to pay her bill at the cash desk. For a few minutes she had been dreaming of her old home under the chestnuts and acacias, of the beauty of the roses and their fragrance, of the merry, dancing peasants; then the dream becomes a nightmare, a vision of hell, and she awakes to the recollection that she, a daughter of the proud "Szlachta," is an orphan, sisterless, brotherless, homeless, penniless, dependent on the miserable pittance she earns by teaching the alphabet in a Jewish family in a drab London suburb.

THUS POLAND'S LITANY.

"Thou Whose eternally just hand has so often crushed the empty pride, and the powerful of the earth, in spite of the enemy vilely murdering and oppressing, do Thou breathe, even in this our darkest hour, hope into every broken Polish breast.

"'At Thy altar we raise our prayer.
Deign to restore us, O Lord,
Our Country!'

"Thus Poland's Litany, the Litany of the Captivity, goes up through the murk of the careless city from the heart of this girl exile.

"The spiritual Poland cannot die; being eternal, it is now the only Poland existing," declares Mr. Bailey. "To the nations who have loved and love the spiritual Poland falls the task of bringing back once more to life and liberty the material Poland."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Tennant, replying in the House of Commons in mail week, to Mr. G. Terrell, said: One hundred and three men were returned to Germany on the occasion of the recent exchange and they were all well fed and well clothed, but they were not all able-bodied, as 43 were incapacitated for further service. The remaining 60 were members of the German medical services. The disabilities from which the soldiers returned by Germany are suffering are similar to those on account of which the 43 incapacitated Germans were repatriated. The condition of the clothing of the British subjects repatriated from Germany was, I am informed, bad, but it is also stated that they did not appear to be half-starved. It is not considered that there is any inequality in the exchanges which take place, the same standard of incapacity being adopted by both countries. Mr. Tennant added that the statement that British prisoners were stripped of all their woollen clothing was not in accordance with the information at the War Office.

THE "ALMANACH DE GOTHA."

CROWN PRINCE STILL A BRITISH COLONEL?

The "Almanach de Gotha" for 1916 has just been published. It is written, as usual, in French, and contains a plantive preface concerning the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy data for the compilation of its usual features.

The Crown Prince still appears as Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own).

Neither the Kaiser nor the Crown Prince any longer appears as a Knight of the Garter—a title which they still bore in the "Almanach" for 1915.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in headache. It needn't last a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. O.7

That Awful Agonising Backache

Backache means one thing and one thing only—Kidney Trouble—which is most certainly on the increase. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease, if they only knew and realised it.

This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

Dont waste a single hour. Go at once, and get a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles. They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

To cure Kidney Trouble of any kind, you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous Uric Acid. Remember, to do this, a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and the bladder and not through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour—a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others—you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. And the cost is so small. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end, and then it will be too late. Be wise in time. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

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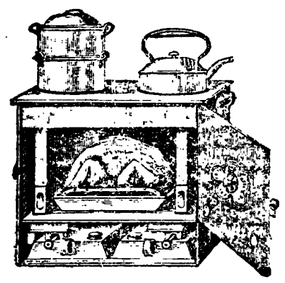

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